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The sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea belongs to the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals. The Supreme People's Assembly and local People's Assemblies at all levels are composed of deputies representing the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals, and they manage and operate the State organs. Our State is a genuine State of the workers and peasants in which the working masses are the masters of the country and the entire people exercise power. Therefore, our State regards it as its supreme duty to protect the interests of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals freed from exploitation and oppression for ever.

KIM IL SUNG



The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung among people

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people, has dedicated his all to the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people, for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, overcoming the severest ordeals and difficulties in history, over a period of half a century since he started revolutionary activities in his early years.

He created the Juche idea, the absolutely correct Marxist-Leninist guiding idea for our revolution, and has led the Korean revolution from victory to victory, established an advanced socialist system in this land and developed ours into a socialist industrial state.

Today the Korean people look up to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and have unbounded respect and love for him, and are fully determined to remain single-heartedly loyal to him.

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CONTENTS

25 Years under the Glorious Banner of DPRK	2
Fatherland Tong Chang Hwal	5
Historic Literature Which Showed the Road to Victory in the Ko- rean Revolution Han Byong Son	10
Our Independent Industry Kim Chang Bin	13
Historic Battle of Great Import in Formation of Anti-Imperialist United Front Ho Hi Sun	16
Our Socialist Countryside Prospers under the Rays of the Theses Kim Sok Pil	18
Our Socialist Literature and Arts in Brilliant Bloom Li Yong Kang	20
Brilliant Solution of National Cadre Problem Hong Hun Uk	23
Our Chollima Country Good for People to Work and Live in Kim Mun Ho	27
Great Love, Paternal Care Paek Shin Gyong	31
Extended North-South Negotiation and Dialogue—Essential Re- quirement of National Reunification Chang Pyo Hyop	34
Enjoying Honour of DPRK Citizens Given by the Leader Chi Gyong Pil	37
DPRK Admitted to World Health Organization	38
The Ever-Rising International Position of the DPRK Pak Song Gon	39
U.S. Army Is an Occupying Force Oppressing South Korean People	40

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25 Years under the Glorious Banner of DPRK

The Korean people greet significantly the 25th anniversary of the founding of the glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the grandiose circumstances in which the whole country is seething with a revolutionary upsurge for carrying out the programme tasks put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly.

On the occasion of this significant national holiday, the Korean people extend the highest honour and gratitude to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and leader of the DPRK, who restored their lost fatherland to them and ushered in an era of national prosperity and flourish in this land, and renew their firm determination to vigorously move ahead under his sagacious leadership in the future, too, as in the past.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea represents a political power which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean Communists and other patriots; and it is the great revolutionary achievement of our people, won through an arduous struggle against the internal and external enemies under the leadership of our Party." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 134.)

The DPRK is an independent socialist state which represents the interests of the entire Korean people; it is a genuine people's state which relies on the politico-ideological unity of the entire people on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class.

The DPRK is a power which has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and a revolutionary power which is guided in its activities by his immortal Juche idea.

From the very inception of his revolutionary activities Comrade Kim Il Sung had regarded the question of power as the fundamental question of revolution and done everything in his power to find its correct solution.

In the darkest period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the leader taught that in order to win power the Korean people should resort to revolutionary violence, and organized and led a 15-year-long heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, thus carrying the national-liberation struggle of our people to a new, higher stage and

laying a firm foundation for setting up a people's power.

Basing himself on his analysis of the law-governed requirement of revolutionary development, the national and class contradictions and the socio-economic conditions in our country at the time, he put forth an original line on establishing a people's revolutionary government, a new type of power, based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and resting on the united front of the broad anti-Japanese forces. And in practical struggle he performed valuable exploits and gained rich experiences for building a people's power and trained the revolutionary nuclei for setting up a people's power in this land following liberation.

On this basis, Comrade Kim Il Sung, after liberation, wisely led our people to the struggle for setting up a democratic people's republic, a genuine people's state.

In consideration of the new situation that the U.S. imperialists occupied south Korea, he put forth a political line of turning the northern half of the country into a revolutionary democratic base, organized and mobilized the masses of people to destroy the old apparatuses of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and set up people's committees in all parts of the country and, based on them, established the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, a power of people's democratic dictatorship. With this power as a weapon he carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half and then he developed the power into the North Korean People's Committee performing the function of proletarian dictatorship and led the people's committee to successfully carry out the tasks of the period of transition to socialism.

On the basis of the socio-economic changes in the northern half after liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the DPRK in September, 1948, in reflection of the unanimous desire and will of the entire Korean people who were fighting for national reunification against the colonial enslavement policy and national-splitting policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges which had become pronounced.

The founding of the DPRK was a great event of historic significance in the struggle of our people for freedom, independence and happiness.

With the birth of the DPRK, our people freed themselves forever from the fate of lost nationhood and became a dignified, resourceful people of a sovereign, independent state and our country, which had long lost shine on the world map, entered the international arena on an equal basis with all the other nations of the world,

large and small.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only founded the DPRK but also wisely led it and people along the road of glorious victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held last year:

"...Twenty-four years have elapsed since the Korean people embarked on the creation of a new society and a new life under the banner of the Republic, with a genuine people's Constitution, the first of its kind in their history. In this period our people, under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, have made great achievements in the socialist revolution and building of socialism. During these years there has really been a great transformation in this country and epoch-making changes have taken place in the political, economic and cultural aspects of our people's life." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., pp. 1-2.)

Under the banner of the Republic our people have achieved great victories and successes in the revolutionary struggle and construction in the last 25 years, heroically weathering through all the storms and stresses.

The three-year Korean war ignited by the U.S. imperialists to suffocate our Republic in its infancy was a life-and-death struggle decisive of the destiny of our country and was a trying ordeal for our Republic and people. Our people and People's Army, under the seasoned leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, bravely overcame the stern trials in the war, defeated U.S. imperialism and defended our Republic and people's democratic system with honour. Our people humbled the pride of the U.S. imperialists in the dust who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and marked the beginning of their decline by winning the great victory in the war.

The severe destruction wrought by the war created numerous difficulties in our revolution after the ceasefire.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture and an original policy to transform the economic forms along socialist lines prior to the technological reform and brilliantly implemented them.

Under the wise guidance of the leader, our people overcame manifold difficulties and obstacles in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and made a grand Chollima onward movement, thus healing the war wounds and building up the solid foundations of an independent national economy in a very short time.

In our country, a great socio-economic transformation to liquidate for good the source of exploitation and poverty in town and country was victoriously carried out in a short time of 4-5

years.

After the establishment of the socialist system, our Republic, along the road indicated by the leader, energetically carried on both the work of laying the material and technological foundations of socialism and the work of educating and remoulding people in a communist way and has already occupied a high peak on the way to socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, in the whole course of leading the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, guided the power of the Republic continuously to enhance its function and role as a weapon of class struggle and socialist-communist construction and strengthen the proletarian dictatorship.

He fully elucidated the historical mission of proletarian dictatorship after the establishment of the socialist system and the ways for its implementation and thus rendered it possible to make great achievements in the revolution and construction.

The complete establishment of the monolithic ideological system of Juche and the attainment of the politico-ideological unity of our society based on it are the most precious gains our Party and people's power have won in the arduous revolutionary struggle. Thanks to the thorough establishment of Juche in ideology, our working people have armed themselves firmly with the great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the leader, and the whole society has become a big family which is closely united around him as the sole centre.

The power of the Republic has strengthened the political independence of the country as never before by carrying through our Party's line of independence advanced by the leader. The power of the Republic, guided by the great Juche idea, shapes all its policies in full accord with the national interests and will of our people and independently solves all problems on its own judgement and determination.

The power of the Republic exercises complete equality and sovereignty in its foreign relations, too. The independent and principled foreign policy of our Party and Government enjoys the support of many countries and peoples of the world, and contributed to consolidating our country's international position.

The power of the Republic has converted our once-backward colonial agrarian country into a powerful socialist industrial state with an independent modern industry and a developed agriculture in a short period, by implementing the line of establishing an independent national economy and the line of socialist industrialization put forward by the leader. Due to the establishment of a powerful independent national economy and the solid material and technical foundations of socialism, our country has become able to meet satisfactorily by itself the demand of economic and defence construction as well as people's

needs for industrial products and agricultural produce.

The power of the Republic has also strengthened the nation's defences like an impregnable fortress by putting into effect the self-defensive military line advanced by the leader. Today our people are possessed of a powerful all-people, all-nation defence system with the People's Army at the core; they are defending firmly the security of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution even under the condition that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys ceaselessly commit aggressive acts and run amuck to start another war.

Thanks to the correct popular policy of the power of the Republic, education, science, culture and public health have also made rapid progress. On the basis of the successes achieved under the universal compulsory nine-year technical education, we have introduced universal compulsory 10-year senior middle school education which gives ten years of schooling plus compulsory one-year preschool education. And, our Juche science and socialist national culture are in brilliant bloom. Universal free medical service introduced in our country is improving our people's health from day to day. Under the power of the Republic, people are all leading a free, happy and cultured life without worries about food, clothing and housing and about their children's education and medical treatment.

The prosperity and development of the Republic exerts a great revolutionary impact upon the south Korean people groaning under the oppression and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries. Well aware that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their aggression policy are the source of all their misfortunes and sufferings and that they cannot win genuine freedom and liberation unless they drive out the U.S. imperialists and overthrow their colonial rule, the south Korean people have vigorously waged the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle. Today they are carrying on an unyielding struggle for the democratization of the south Korean society and national reunification, looking up to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and hankering after the socialist system established in the northern half of the country.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a beacon of hope for all the overseas Korean citizens including the Koreans in Japan. In the past, our compatriots were denied political rights and lived a hard life as a stateless people in foreign lands, suffering all sorts of humiliation and insult. But, today they have become able to claim their rights as the full-fledged citizens of an independent state and many of them have come back to their homeland to lead a happy life in the bosom of the fatherland.

Today our people enjoy national prosperity in their rich and strong socialist country. They owe

the epoch-making change entirely to the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to his wise guidance and high virtues. They owe the brilliant glory of their country and nation and their bright future to the great Juche idea of the leader and his lines of independence, self-support and self-defence, and to his genius and outstanding leadership.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our people are confronted today with the important task of achieving the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the independent peaceful reunification of the country by promoting the revolution and construction." (Ibid., p. 60.)

It is a principal task confronting the Government of the DPRK and our people to further consolidate and develop our socialist system and attain the complete victory of socialism by continuing to promote vigorously the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work on the basis of the brilliant achievements gained in building a new society.

In order to win the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic our Party and state are simultaneously pushing ahead energetically with the struggles to occupy the two fortresses, material and ideological, of communist construction and vigorously continuing the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. Our people will keep up a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, will strengthen our revolutionary power and elevate its functions and role, and will give priority to the ideological revolution and vigorously promote the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society. They thus will further strengthen our revolutionary base.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic are striving for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme desire of all the Korean people.

No enemy can halt the onward movement of the entire Korean people for the country's independent, peaceful reunification. Our Party and the Government of our Republic will continue all sincere efforts to extend the scope of the north-south dialogue now in progress and realize many-sided collaboration between the north and the south, while strengthening the revolutionary forces of the northern half.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people that are vigorously moving ahead, holding high the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, the ever-victorious Marxist-Leninist banner, firmly rallied around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

FATHERLAND

Twenty-five years have elapsed since the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland of our people.

Twenty-five years is but a short period of time in our fatherland's long history of five thousand years. During this period, however, a new era of great national prosperity has come to this land.

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our people have splendidly translated into reality his great Juche idea in this land and established a mighty socialist state with a powerful independent national economy, a strong defence potential and a brilliant national culture, which is independent, self-supporting and self-defensive and which is free from exploitation and oppression of man by man.

With a great national pride we think of this great socialist fatherland, of the grateful fatherland which guarantees the people genuine liberty and happiness and will bring an eternal prosperity to them and of its deep roots.

The history of our new fatherland is the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung; it is a shining history of his great Juche idea's bloom.

We owe the existence of Korea and her glory, our happiness and radiant future entirely to the leader.

That is why our people, greeting the 25th birthday of the Republic, express their boundless respect and love for, and extend the highest glory to, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, its founder and leader.

1.

There are many countries in the world, but there is only one mother-country which gave birth to and brought up us.

The great mother-country, which has given us beautiful dreams and songs and provided us with everything of life, is our people's glory and dignity and true banner of liberty and happiness which cannot be bartered for anything.

Because they had been robbed of their dear motherland by the Japanese imperialist brigands, because they had no power in their hands, our people drained the cup of a stateless nation's sorrow to the bottom.

The Japanese imperialists ruled Korea by the most brutal fascist method. They even said that unless the Koreans abided by the Japanese laws, they should die. Our beautiful land of 3,000 ri was submerged beneath the sea of blood.

Numberless compatriots left their beloved fa-

therland for far-off alien lands in quest of livelihood, shedding bitter tears.

Our people shed much blood to regain their lost country.

There were many struggles and movements against the Japanese imperialist robbers, such as the struggles of patriotic-minded righteous volunteers and the independence fighters, the March First Popular Uprising which soaked our land with the blood of our compatriots and the labour movement in the 1920's....

But, none of them succeeded in salvaging the country from adverse destiny.

The suffering Korean people thirsted for the coming of a genuine leader, the leader of the revolution, who could deliver their fatherland from the dark dominance of Japanese imperialism.

It was at this time that the sun of the nation appeared, whom they thirsted for.

Born in the bosom of the people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung nurtured the great revolutionary will, feeling the sufferings and sorrow of the people as his own, and stood in the van of the stern Korean revolution, shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and nation.

In reflection of the pressing and strong demand of the time and history and of the nation in chains, he created the immortal Juche idea and charted the only correct path to be followed by the Korean revolution, which no one else had ever done.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in this vein:

On no account should we hope to rely upon others in carrying out our revolution. Our revolution should be carried out in any case by our own efforts.

Herein lies the great significance of our anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Holding aloft the first great programme of the Korean revolution shining bright with the rays of Juche, the leader raised the beacon fire of national restoration high over the sacred ancestral Mt. Paekdu-san.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under his guidance was an arduous and protracted national-liberation war to restore the lost country; it was a hard yet glorious revolutionary war for the genuine liberty and happiness of our people.

How many difficulties and ordeals surpassing human imagination he weathered for 15 years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, fighting the one million-strong Japanese imperialist army which came on like packs of wolves!

What a long way he travelled through flames and snowstorms for the fatherland and revolu-

tion!

He did not forget the fatherland even a moment during the bloody struggle but always trained the Korean People's Revolutionary Army-men to the ardent love of their fatherland.

Whenever they got together around the campfire after the arduous march he, looking at the distant sky of the fatherland, used to be lost in deep thought and to tell his men about the beautiful rivers and mountains of the fatherland, about the dear homeland where ancestors lay buried, about the misery of the people in the homeland and about the enemy's atrocities. So his men, who grew up under his care, thought of the fatherland while walking and thought of their native places and their parents, wives and children under the rule of the enemy when they met with difficulties and ordeals, and moved ahead resolutely, making a firm determination that they would crush the enemy and liberate the country without fail though they might die hundred billion times.

Fatherland! It never left the minds of the anti-Japanese fighters; it was the great mother who aroused them to a great and sacred struggle and gave them an indomitable valour and strength.

In the difficult days of bringing nearer the new day of national liberation, fighting the enemy, the leader planned not only the coming battle but also the bright future of the liberated fatherland.

He matured the great programme for carrying out a social revolution in the flames of successive battles and proclaimed it in the field of hard battle where guns thundered.

"A broad anti-Japanese united front shall be formed through the general mobilization of the Korean nation to overthrow the rule of the bandit Japanese imperialism and to establish a genuine people's government in Korea."

This is the first article of the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland charted by the leader, which fully reflected the unanimous will and desire of our nation. That programme was the immortal banner which showed our people the clear-cut goal of struggle and the bright path and gave them conviction of victory and courage.

Indeed, the ardent and warm love of Comrade Kim Il Sung for the fatherland was the most revolutionary and passionate, greatest love ever in the annals of our people.

Korea was born of his great love and grew strong under his care.

Really the leader's love for the fatherland was a great love for Korea of yesterday, Korea of today and Korea of tomorrow, for the entire Korean people and for everything in Korea.

Thanks to the leader's great love and his indefatigable struggle, Korea was liberated and our people regained the lost country.

Thus, our people who were deprived of their land and sky, even their names, have become a powerful and dignified people having their

fatherland and taking the revolutionary power of the workers and peasants firmly into their hands and a proud people having the glorious revolutionary traditions which will shine forever in their history.

2.

From the Chonji Lake of Mt. Paekdu-san to the end of Cheju-do Island,
Thirty millions have come out holding aloft a new banner.

Mountains and rivers, sing the joy of today.
Korea is a brilliant country of people.

....
Twenty-five years ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proclaimed the birth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious motherland of our people, in this lovely land of 3,000 ri. We cannot forget the emotion and joy of that day.

What did our people think of that day singing this song, the Song of the Proclamation of the Republic, and waving their national flags with a shining five-pointed red star for the first time in their life, at home and abroad, everywhere our compatriots lived?

They thought of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who had fought through fire and water and through snowstorms to provide them with the genuine fatherland where they took power firmly in their hands, and they made a firm resolve to attend on and follow him while the sun and moon shine and strive for the eternal prosperity of the fatherland, since they had long lived in misery as a stateless people and had been regarded as political victims without political rights whatsoever over a long period.

The south Korean people who saw their hopeful future in the banner of the Republic poured out into the streets of resistance and paraded demanding the reunification of the country.

Our compatriots who had suffered the sorrow of a stateless people in far-off alien lands united their strength and mind under the banner of the Republic and lived proudly.

Hundreds of millions of the world people heartily rejoiced over the victory of our people and warmly hailed it.

But the enemies, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, trembled for fear over the impact of the defeat of Japanese imperialism on their destiny, and madly cried for choking in its infancy our Republic, the bastion of revolution which rose like a giant in the East.

Now U.S. imperialism ignited the Korean war, threw in huge aggressive armed forces including the main part of its ground, naval and air forces and the troops of 15 satellite countries and the Syngman Rhee puppet army and resorted to the barbarous methods of war which made even the Hitlerites blush for shame.



Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, working out operational plans

With no amount of desperate efforts, however, it could conquer the Korean people.

Our people who had learned from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung how to love the fatherland and how to wipe out the enemies mercilessly, under his wise guidance, defeated for the first time in history the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and put them on the downward road to ruin.

During the whole period of the war the leader applied his genius and saw through the nature and weakness of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' military strategy, their cunning design and the general trend of the war situation, thwarted each and every attempt of the enemies with his outstanding strategy and tactics and his inspiring

leadership, and made all the officers and soldiers of our three services and all our people heroes and great victors, encouraging and leading them.

The Fatherland Liberation War was a heroic epic which showed strikingly the great might of ardent socialist patriotism and mass heroism of millions of Korean patriots who had been raised by the leader and had inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The defenders of Height 1,211, a hero height, who demonstrated the indomitable spirit of the Korean people to the whole world, drove the enemy into the "Punch Bowl," with their bayonets when bullets ran out and with their own bodies when bayonets were broken, thus vividly showing what the end of the invaders of our

fatherland was like.

Hero Li Su Bok, 18, blocked the loophole of an enemy pillbox with his body to make a breach for his unit. He wrote:

"I am a youth of free Korea.

"Life is precious to me. So is my hope for a bright future. However, my life, my hope and my happiness are not so valuable as the fate of my fatherland.

"Nothing is more glorious, beautiful, more blissful than to dedicate my only life to my one and only fatherland."

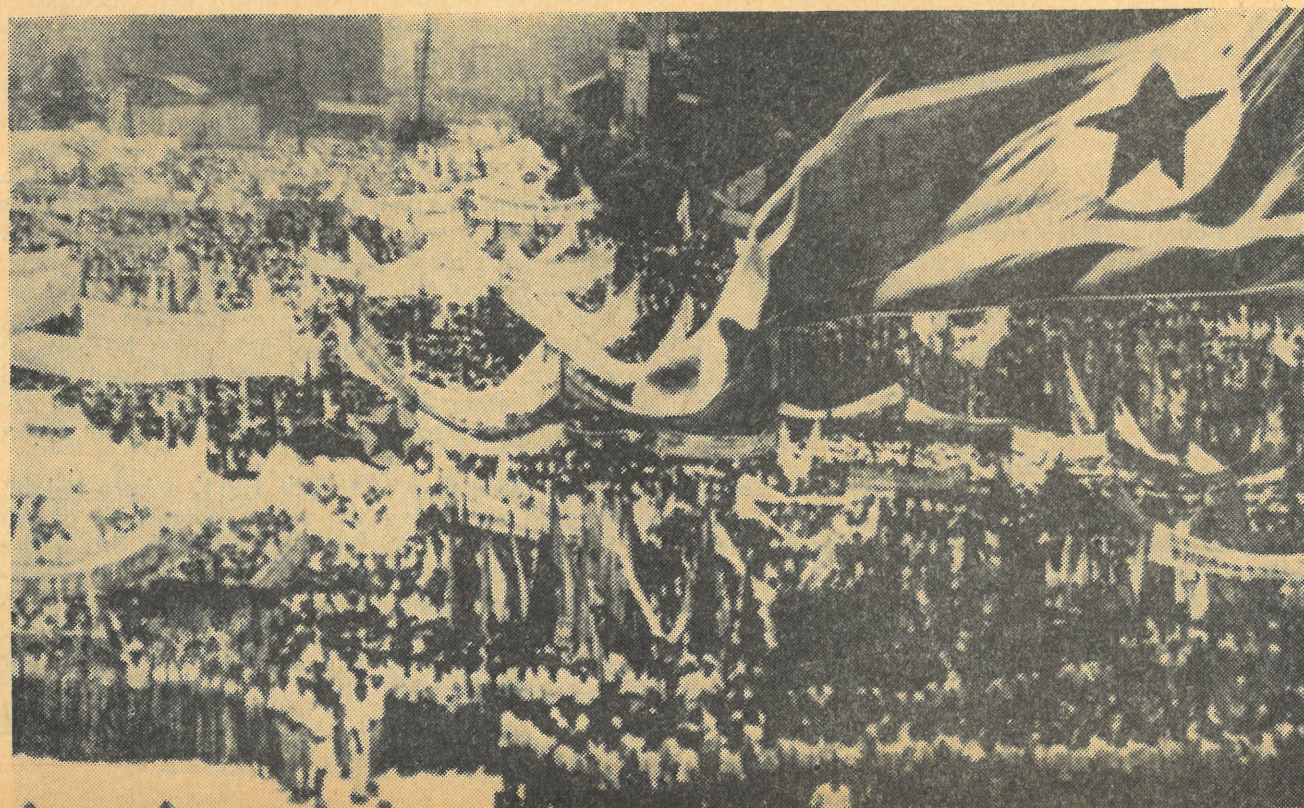
This was the creed of the fighting Korean people who were brought up by the great leader. The "numerical superiority" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their "technical superiority" and "air superiority" went to pieces in face of the strength of Korea. The "myth" about their "mightiness" was blasted. Thus, the U.S. imperialists, who invaded, plundered many countries and hundreds of millions of people and committed murder at their will and who grew fat on people's blood and tears, suffered a serious defeat at the hands of the Korean people for the first time in their history.

Under the leader's guidance our people defended with their blood their fatherland which was restored by him.

3.

Twenty-eight years ago, Korea writhed under the dark sky and was in the darkness of an eclipse on the world map. But, now Korea is shedding its brilliant rays as the land of Juche, as the land of Chollima and as a socialist state.

A mass meeting held in Pyongyang in September 1948 in celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea



This is the most precious fruit of the undying Juche idea and wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has devoted his all to the fatherland and people.

Looking back upon the past, Korea had long been in abject poverty, and Japanese imperialism bled her white and U.S. imperialism burnt everything in her. When the war ended, Korea was heaps of ashes.

The enemy said that Korea would not be able to stand up again in 100 years.

But, the leader, the creator of the great Juche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything, had total confidence. He saw uncommon revolutionary ardor and determination burning in the hearts of the Korean people who defeated U.S. imperialism and firmly believed that they could build a new, magnificent life which yesterday's could not stand comparison with.

He called our people to a fresh battle, as he did in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and in the days of the stern trials when we fought against U.S. imperialism.

He aroused our people to the implementation of the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture.

In those days, the U.S. imperialists, our people's sworn enemy, and their stooges madly clamoured for "anti-communism" and "march north." Keeping pace with them, the anti-Party, counterrevolutionary factional elements lurking in the Party came out frantically against our Party and its line.

At this critical juncture, the leader believed only in the strength of the masses of the people and showed them how to love the fatherland truly and advance the Korean revolution.

He found himself among the workers and peasants in different parts of the country including Kangson and told them frankly about the difficult situation created in our country and the demand of the revolution and the Party's decision. And he called them vigorously to socialist construction under the revolutionary slogan "Let's dash forward at the speed of Chollima!"

Immensely encouraged by the leader's teaching and his energetic guidance, our people, in enthusiastic response to his militant call, rose as one man with the burning desire to build as early as possible a socialist paradise in their country regained and defended with their blood.

Thus came the great Chollima era, an era of radical change and magnificent creation.

Amidst the grand onward movement of Chollima the enemy's "anti-communist" racket and the foolish machinations of the riffraffs were smashed. Trucks, tractors and latest machine tools, products of creation and miracle, rolled off assembly line in steady, uninterrupted streams and textile mills and dams sprang up everywhere.

The leader's great Juche idea and his wise guidance, which made the masses of the people masters of everything and the strongest and dignified existence in this world, promoted powerfully the revolution and construction and the march of history. As a result, our people could fulfil the historic task of industrialization in only 14 years, and thus establish a powerful socialist industrial state in this land.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Under our Party's wise guidance the Government of the Republic has achieved really great successes in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction in the past years. It has established the most advanced socialist system in this land where exploitation and oppression prevailed before, and converted our backward colonial agrarian country in a very short time into a socialist power with its solid independent national economy and enormous defence capacities."

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a country with the most advanced socialist system where exploitation and oppression of man by man have been done away with once and for all, the masses of the people have become masters of all things and everything in the society serves them; a country where giant products of the independent and modern industry form forests and machines and chemicals do farming; a country which has a defence potential strong enough to knock down any enemy at a stroke once he turns upon us; a country where all study to their heart's content and receive me-

dical treatment free of charge; and a country where the most revolutionary and popular arts are in brilliant bloom and the entire people are rallied with one mind and one will around the leader. This very Republic is our socialist fatherland of today.

Now the leader is guiding our people to a still higher peak of socialism.

When the new magnificent programme of socialist construction set forth by him at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly is executed, our socialist fatherland will be turned into a people's paradise richer and stronger and better to live in than today.

The country of Juche, the land of Chollima, is a paradise of prosperity and happiness which has risen in Korea; it is a banner which gives our people inexhaustible strength and confidence and leads them to the complete victory of socialism and to communism.

Our people, however, still live in a bisected country. Ours had been one territory and one nation of one and the same blood from olden times. But one half of our territory and the south Korean brothers and sisters are bound in the chains of the brutal U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Today our people in the north and the south, upholding the five-point programme of national reunification set forth by the leader in his historic speech of June 23, 1973, are waging a vigorous struggle to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country at an early date.

Korean nationals in Japan are energetically fighting for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the honour and dignity as citizens of the DPRK.

The day will surely come soon when our people will enjoy quite a happy life in the reunified land of 3,000 ri as beautiful as a silk embroidery after driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Holding high the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, our socialist fatherland now stands rock-firm at the eastern outpost of the world revolution. Our people fight resolutely against the aggression and war policies of imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and render active support and encouragement to hundreds of millions of the world people in their struggle for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

Invincible are the Korean people under the wise guidance of the leader.

As our fatherland will be ever-prosperous, so our people's total loyalty to and reverence for the leader will be eternal through generations and ages.

Tong Chang Hwal

Historic Literature Which Showed the Road to Victory in the Korean Revolution

On September 15, 1943, 30 years ago, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made public his classic **"The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well."**

In his work, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a scientific analysis of the then situation in which the defeat of Japanese imperialism and the decisive moment of national liberation were approaching and of the prospects of the revolution and set out the immediate tasks of struggle facing the Korean revolutionaries for hastening the great event of national liberation.

At the time the internal and external situation of our country was rapidly changing decisively in favour of the revolution.

Though they had unleashed World War II with a view to conquering the world, fascist Japan, Germany and Italy were on the downward road to ruin, suffering one setback after another.

Immensely encouraged by the military and political activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people were waging a powerful anti-Japanese struggle even under the difficult condition that the repression by the Japanese imperialists reached its zenith.

The colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in our country was coming to an end and its defeat became perfectly clear.

The prevailing situation urgently required all the revolutionaries and the masses of people to prepare themselves fully for the successful completion of the national-liberation revolution and for the work to build a new economy and culture in the liberated country.

Having taken into a good account the urgent demand, Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a clear-cut policy and ways to arm the revolutionaries and the masses of people more thoroughly with the Juche idea, foster in them the spirit of ardent love for the motherland and people and high national pride and bitter hatred for the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and thus to mobilize the entire people in the decisive battle for national

liberation.

In his work, Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that the Korean revolutionaries should be well acquainted with the history, geography and brilliant cultural traditions of Korea in order to carry out the Korean revolution correctly and responsibly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:
"Only by knowing our motherland and people well can we acquit ourselves with credit as patriots and Communists and carry out the Korean revolution correctly." ("The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well," Korean ed., p. 3.)

For Communists to know their country and people well is essential to the establishment of Juche and one of the basic conditions to carry out their revolution correctly. The principal duty of the Communists in each country is to carry out the revolution and construction well in their country and Juche in their activities is the revolution of their country. The Communists contribute to the world revolution by carrying out the revolution well in their country.

Only by knowing their country and people well can the Communists love them ardently, have a lofty spirit of devoted service to them and educate the masses of people properly to lead them to take an active part in the revolutionary struggle.

To know their country and people well is also needed to creatively apply the Marxist-Leninist principles to suit the specific conditions of their country and carry out the revolution successfully in their country with their own view.

The imperialists-colonialists spread flunkeyism and national nihilism among the peoples in colonies by all available means to maintain their colonial domination.

From the first days of their occupation of Korea the Japanese imperialists tried desperately to strangle Korea forever while openly pursuing the policy of stamping out the history and culture of our nation and Japanizing Koreans, in order to perpetuate their colonial rule.

For the Korean revolutionaries to know Korea well, therefore, was necessary to safeguard their fine national traditions and treasures against the Japanese imperialists' national-obliterating policy and to build up the liberated motherland well in the future.

In his work, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reviewed the history of our people's struggle and the history of their accomplishments and said that only by having a deep understanding of the glorious history of their struggle was it possible for the Korean revolutionaries to possess ardent love for the motherland, national pride and revolutionary pride and to cultivate hatred for the enemy. Then he elucidated the basic principles and position to be adhered to in inheriting national culture.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"A new socialist national culture is not created out of nothing, but is built in the process of critically inheriting and developing the splendid traditions of our time-honoured national culture. To build a new socialist national culture in the future we must know our fine traditions of national culture well and learn to analyse and evaluate them correctly." (Ibid., p. 12.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of critically inheriting and developing the fine traditions of national culture furnished the only correct guiding principle for the Communists to adhere to in creating a socialist national culture.

Our people are a homogeneous nation with a long history of 5,000 years, a brave and spirited nation that had vigorously fought foreign aggressors and a succession of reactionary rulers from ancient times, and an ingenious nation that had created proud science and culture and made a great contribution to the development of the science and culture of mankind.

In particular, the history of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and waged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the most glorious history of struggle to gain the liberty and independence of the country and uphold the honour and dignity of the nation.

The histories of our people's struggle and accomplishments further increased the Korean Communists' national pride and revolutionary pride.

Saying that the ultimate goal of the Communists in the revolution was to make their motherland rich and strong and enable their people to enjoy an abundant and happy life, Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that the Korean revolutionaries should know the geography of their motherland well.

Our country is blessed with every condition to build an independent sovereign state, rich and strong, in terms of its territory, population and resources and is known to the world for its

beautiful scenery.

Only by knowing the geography of their country well can the Korean Communists possess necessary knowledge to conquer and reshape nature for the prosperity and development of their country and the promotion of the well-being of their people and build an independent Juche national economy successfully.

In this work, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the immediate tasks for further intensifying the military and political activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, building up the internal revolutionary forces more solidly and preparing the entire nation for a general mobilization to fight the final battle against Japanese imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...It is necessary to further intensify the anti-Japanese national united front movement on a nationwide scale and closely rally all the patriotic forces at home, thereby laying a firm mass base for waging the decisive battle against the Japanese imperialist brigands." (Ibid., p. 21.)

In those days, our country had the subjective and objective conditions for further strengthening the anti-Japanese national united front movement.

All the Korean people had entrusted their destiny entirely to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, looking up to him as the great sun of the nation and the beacon of hope.

Since the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland by Comrade Kim Il Sung in May, 1936, its local organizations had been extended deep into the homeland, and people of all walks of life had been rallied in the anti-Japanese national united front.

Objectively, the desperate oppression and pillage by Japanese imperialism had made the Korean people of all strata unbearable any longer and united them in the anti-Japanese national united front, irrespective of the difference in their political views, possessions, knowledge and religious belief.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that in order to further intensify the anti-Japanese national united front movement throughout the country it was essential to send more able political workers into Korea to form local united front organizations in different parts and to carry on more energetically the organizational and political activities to rally broad sections of the anti-Japanese forces, such as the workers and peasants that formed the core force, and youth, students, intellectuals, national capitalists with a conscience and patriotic men of religion.

Further, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the task to build up a revolutionary base as a powerful

organizational stronghold in the homeland.

He said that the powerful revolutionary base to be established in the homeland would furnish a favourable condition to replenish and expand the ranks of the KPRA quickly with young people at home and train them in a short time and to deal the enemy a decisive blow.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set out even concrete ways to create the revolutionary base in the homeland: he said that preparations should be made for the main forces to advance into the homeland when the situation was ripe, and that they should occupy the mountain areas in different parts of the homeland and admit to the KPRA units young patriots from all walks of life, arm and train them.

His policy of further strengthening the anti-Japanese national united front movement and establishing a powerful revolutionary base in the homeland was built on a scientific calculation of the balance of forces between the internal revolutionary forces which had grown in strength in the course of the 10-odd year anti-Japanese armed struggle and the enemy faced with defeat; it served as a programmatic guide in arming the entire people swiftly, turning the anti-Japanese armed struggle into an all-people war against Japanese imperialism and carrying through to completion the historic cause of national liberation.

This policy was of epochal significance in firmly rallying the broad patriotic forces in the united front and turning the northern half of the country into a powerful revolutionary base in a short span of time in the complex circumstances after liberation.

In the work, Comrade Kim Il Sung, setting out the task of preparing more thoroughly commanders and soldiers of the KPRA politically and militarily so as to bring about the great event of national liberation, said:

"The victory of the revolutionary struggle depends largely on the political and ideological preparedness of the people taking part in it and, above all, on the political and theoretical level and art of command of the leading personnel who organize and guide the struggle. No matter how favourable the situation and how ripe the conditions, it will be impossible to lead the masses to victory if the leading personnel organizing and directing the struggle fail to have correct strategy and tactics and fail to ensure scientific guidance on the basis of a correct calculation of the balance of forces between friend and foe." (Ibid., p. 27.)

Saying that study for the revolutionaries was a responsible matter affecting national liberation and the future of the motherland, and it was a militant task given by their beloved motherland and revolution to them, Comrade Kim Il Sung

stressed that all commanders should become political and military cadres capable of taking up higher positions and commanding thousands, or tens of thousands, of officers and soldiers, and soldiers, of commanding hundreds, or thousands, of men.

To organize study to fully prepare revolutionaries politically and militarily for the approaching final battle against Japanese imperialism was a bold and principled measure proceeding from the fundamental interests of the revolution; it was a wise measure based on a most scientific analysis of the law of the revolutionary development and designed to advance the revolution continuously and attain its final victory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's classic **"The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well"** was a great fighting programme which had epochal significance in fully preparing the Korean Communists to bring about the great revolutionary event of national liberation and to undertake an important role in building a new country after liberation.

It was also a historic literature which scientifically clarified the strategic and tactical policy for winning the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and made it possible to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressive army, a shock brigade of international fascism, thereby greatly contributing to strengthening and developing the national-liberation struggle in colonies and the world revolutionary movement.

The Korean revolutionaries drew immense strength and confidence from this work and, filled with national pride and revolutionary pride, they fought on vigorously through storm and stress under the revolutionary banner of Comrade Kim Il Sung's invincible Juche idea.

Upholding the Juche-motivated strategic and tactical policy advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people defeated the brigandish Japanese imperialism and completed the sacred cause of national liberation under his wise guidance. And they carried out the democratic revolution and socialist revolution successfully in the liberated motherland and converted ours into a powerful socialist industrial state.

This course demonstrated convincingly the correctness and great vitality of all the problems advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his classic **"The Korean Revolutionaries Must Know Korea Well."**

This work, a revolutionary textbook given by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the revolutionaries 30 years ago, powerfully encourages the revolutionary struggles of our people and the oppressed peoples of the world as ever.

Han Byong Son

Our Independent Industry

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our industry has made signal progress.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To build an independent national economy on the principle of self-reliance is a consistent line of our Party." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 376.)

The history of building a powerful independent national economy means that of industrial construction.

Our mighty independent national economy was built up mainly during the Three-Year Plan for the postwar rehabilitation and construction, the Five-Year Plan and the Seven-Year Plan. Having accomplished brilliantly the historic task of industrialization in a short period of 14 years after the war, our people are now striving to introduce automation by further consolidating and developing the achievements of industrialization.

Mighty Power Base

To build mighty power bases is a prerequisite to the independent development of the national economy.

In full consideration of the position and importance of the power industry in the building of a modern independent national economy, the leader gave definite priority to it over other branches of the national economy and advanced the concrete lines and ways for its development in each period of the revolution.

In particular, the leader advanced the policy of correctly combining the building of hydro-power plants with that of thermal power stations and of simultaneously constructing large, medium and small power stations. With the execution of the leader's policy, large, medium and small power stations have sprung up in different parts of the country and giant thermal power stations have appeared around cities and in the areas with abundant coal deposit.

As a result, our power industry's one-sidedness upon hydraulic power generation was eliminated completely and the nation's power bases have been consolidated qualitatively.

With the laying of the power bases and the sharp increase of power generation the per cap-

ita output of electricity reached 1,184 kwh. and electrification was greatly promoted in industry, agriculture, transport and other branches of the national economy.

The task of rural electrification has been admirably carried out. Every ri in our country now has electricity and every farmhouse has electric light. Not only this. In the countryside electricity is used extensively in agricultural production as power for machines and a source of heat. Our country now compares favourably with the advanced countries in the field of rural electrification.

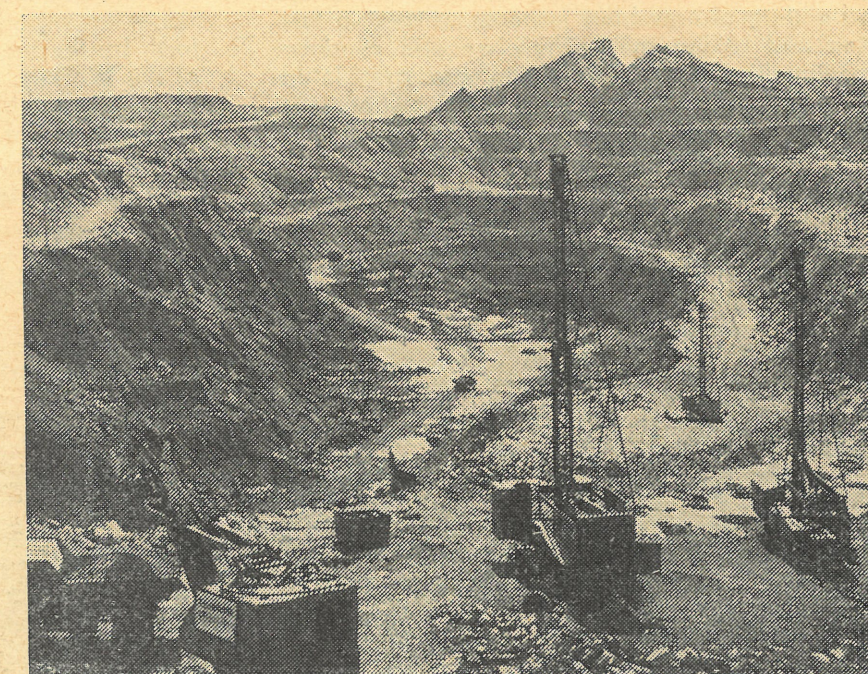
Electrification of the major trunk lines has also been substantially completed.

Under the Six-Year Plan the building of large power stations including the Sodusu Power Station and the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant and that of medium and small power stations will be stepped up in the field of power industry, so that our country will turn out 28,000-30,000 million kwh. of electricity in 1976.

Perfect Metallurgical Industry

In accordance with the policy of strengthening the independence of iron industry by creating firm iron-producing bases using our fuel, our

An opencast mining face of the Unryul Mine with inexhaustible underground resource



metallurgical industry has made a big stride. During the postwar period many steel and iron plants including the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Kim Chaek Iron Works and the Kangson Steel Plant were rehabilitated and reconstructed into modern ones. In particular, new iron works using our fuel were built, with the result that independent iron-producing bases have been firmly laid.

Thus, the weakness of our ferrous metallurgical industry which had been engaged mainly in the production of pig iron under the Japanese imperialist rule has been completely eliminated and it has become a powerful well-balanced branch, equipped with perfect production processes for everything from pig iron to steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing, which satisfies the demands of the national economy for different metal goods.

In 1970 the per capita output of steel was 158 kilogrammes.

Non-ferrous metallurgical industry has also made rapid progress.

Before liberation our country produced such half-finished goods as rude copper and rude zinc. But now the Nampo, Hungnam, Munpyong and other refineries have been re-equipped on modern technical lines and non-ferrous metal-rolling workshops constructed. The result is that our country is producing finished goods.

Through comprehensive treatment of raw materials, we gain larger quantities of valuable elements.

We also obtain various rare metals of much value from the by-products of the refineries and rapidly increase the production of non-ferrous metals.

During the Six-Year Plan we will reinforce the iron-producing bases using our fuel and introduce widely advanced techniques in the metal industry to increase the productivity of the existing equipment. At the same time, we will step up the building of new blast furnaces, revolving furnaces and rolling mills. Thus, we will produce 3.5-3.8 million tons of pig iron and granulated iron, 3.8-4 million tons of steel, 2.8-3 million tons of rolled steel and much more non-ferrous metals.

Now we are automating the production pro-

cess and gradually switching over to remote control to eliminate heat-affected labour.

Machine-building Industry

Thanks to the great efforts directed by our Party to the development of the machine-building industry, heart of heavy industry, a great success has been achieved in this field.

Before liberation our country could not even make simple farm implements properly. But now we produce precision machines and massive machines such as 6,000-ton presses, ships up to 5,000-ton class, 25-ton heavy-duty trucks, 300-h.p. bulldozers, electric and diesel locomotives and large excavators; we also produce separate units of machines and equipment and even plants for modern factories.

During the Seven-Year Plan our machine-building industry produced and supplied plants for more than 100 modern factories, including power stations and metallurgical, chemical and cement factories.

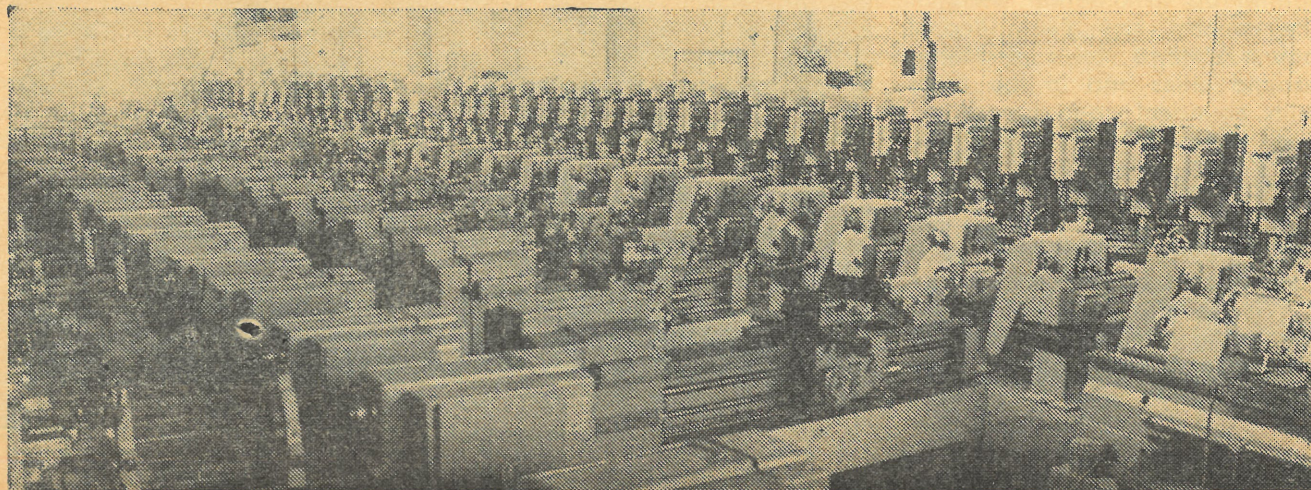
Technical reconstruction was made in the machine-building industry and all the production processes were partially or fully automated, increasing its output greatly.

Thus, our country which imported many machines and their accessories in the past is now exporting different kinds of machines including up-to-date machine tools.

In 1971 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the Huichon Machine-tool Factory and brought about a new technical innovation movement which led to a new revolutionary upsurge. As a result, we manufactured 30,000 machine tools in 1972, attaining the production level for the end of the Six-Year Plan.

Today our machine-building industry is playing a decisive role in the successful implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution—the important tasks of the Six-Year Plan set forth by the leader at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea—to narrow down to a considerable extent the distinction between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores.

The Chollima Kusong Machine-tool Plant produces an increasing number of machine tools



Multilateral Chemical Industry

Under the Party's policy of expanding and strengthening the raw material bases for the light industry and rapidly increasing the production of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals needed for the rural technical revolution, a great success has been achieved in the chemical industry.

The creation of the powerful bases of organic chemical industry is the greatest success in the development of the chemical industry. New branches producing vinalon and vinyl chloride from anthracite and limestone abundant in our country, and the branches producing staple fibre from reed and pulp were created, demonstrating the might of the Juche industry more fully.

The construction of synthetic rubber factories and raw-material processing factories are in full swing.

In the inorganic chemical industry the existing chemical fertilizer factories were reconstructed on up-to-date technical lines after the war and the factories for the production of ammonium by the gasification of anthracite, and the branches producing nitrogenous, super-phosphate and urea fertilizers and agricultural chemicals were created. This has brought about a radical change in the composition of the production of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals.

Large caustic soda factory, sulfuric acid shop and carbide ovens were reconstructed on modern technical lines, with the result that acid, alkali and other basic chemical industrial branches have made rapid progress.

Along with the large-scale chemical industry, medium- and small-scale chemical industries have developed.

Many medium and small chemical factories have been constructed throughout the country and their technological equipment improved.

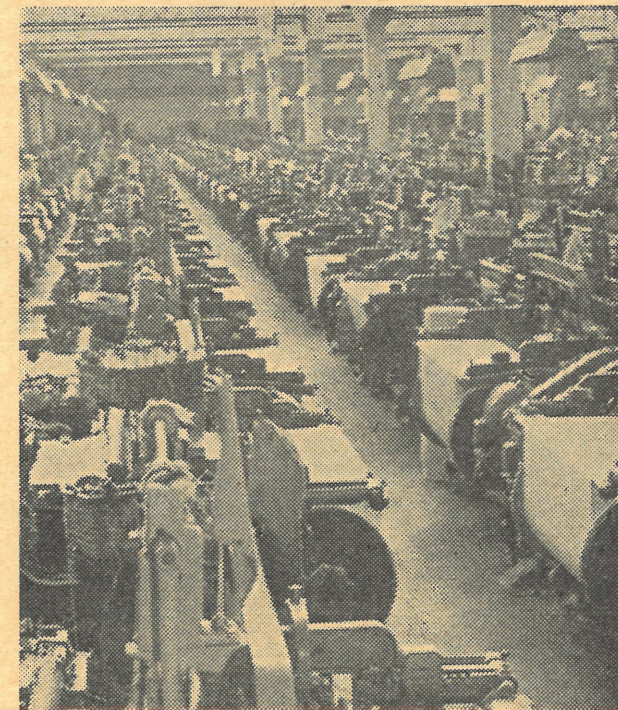
Chemical fertilizers occupy an important place in the chemical industry. In 1970 their output was 1.5 million tons, or some two times as against 1961. The per capita output was 108 kilogrammes.

We will continue to make efforts for further developing the inorganic and organic chemical industries and creating large-scale chemical industries, so that we will increase the output of chemical fertilizers two-fold, that of chemical fibres 1.9-fold and that of synthetic resins three-fold during the Six-Year Plan.

Fast-developing Light Industry

Thanks to the leader's policy of concurrently developing large-scale central industries and medium- and small-scale local industries for a sharp increase in the production of consumer goods, our light industry has made significant progress.

Our country now has all sectors of light industrial production, including a textile industry with an annual capacity of more than 400 million metres of high-quality fabrics, a food industry and industry for daily necessities. Our modern light



Part of the weaving shop of the Shinuiju Textile Mill

industry bases fully meet our working people's demand for consumer goods ranging from draperies to articles of cultural use.

We have all sectors of textile industry—cotton, mixed-spun, woolen and flax textile industries, traditional silk industry and knitted good and clothing industries.

Huge is the scale of our light industry.

We have many modern textile and knitted goods factories producing hundreds of thousands of metres of fabrics each a day, including a big textile combine which turns out in four days as much textiles as were produced in a whole year before liberation. We also boast of thousands of medium and small local industry factories which produce various daily necessities and foodstuffs with local reserves and with a little investment.

Nationally-controlled industry factories and other enterprises have daily necessities shops and many light industry factories have their branch factories.

With the rapid expansion of the light industry bases, the output of consumer goods increases speedily and their assortment expands greatly.

Now we produce various high-quality textiles which were not put out before liberation and fabrics of beautiful colours and various patterns and a wide variety of durable knitted goods and ready-made suits.

We also turn out many kinds of daily necessities including clocks and watches, electric cooking pots, radio and television sets and sewing machines and large quantities of tasty and highly nutritive foodstuffs and luxury goods.

Today our light industry satisfies the needs of our people for daily necessities and their prices are uniform in town and country.

Kim Chang Bin

Historic Battle of Great Import in Formation of Anti-imperialist United Front

ON THE OCCASION OF 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY IN THE BATTLE OF ATTACK ON TUNGNING COUNTY SEAT

Today the Korean people mark significantly the 40th anniversary of the historic victory in the Battle of Attack on Tungning County Seat organized and fought under the direct command of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The battle, waged under the command of the leader on September 6, 1933, 40 years ago, was the first large-scale joint operation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units and a historic battle which strikingly demonstrated the correctness and great vitality of his line of the anti-imperialist united front.

In the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a revolutionary line of strengthening revolutionary solidarity with the people of the neighbouring country and forming a united front especially with the armed anti-Japanese forces, while building up firmly our own revolutionary forces, for a fruitful struggle against the Japanese imperialists, the common enemy. And he splendidly implemented it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...In order to expose the Japanese imperialists' false propaganda of the Korean Communists and manoeuvres to set the nations against each other and strengthen the militant solidarity of the Korean and Chinese peoples, we must do our utmost to form a united front with Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units."

The leader's line of anti-imperialist united front was a *Juche*-based and most revolutionary

one which aimed at organizing and mobilizing all anti-Japanese forces in the struggle against the common enemy, Japanese imperialism.

Frightened by the enemy's daily-mounting military and political offensives, the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units were very much wavering in their struggle. And they, fooled by the Japanese imperialists' policy of national discord and vile propaganda, failed to distinguish the just struggle of the Korean Communists from the wildcat schemes of factionalists, Left opportunists. The upper layers of the anti-Japanese units were hostile to the Korean Communists and even killed them.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung admirably settled this grave revolutionary situation.

In order to straighten out this situation and establish proper relations with them, he went to Lotzou where their headquarters was located, braving all dangers involved, in June 1933 and had negotiations with them.

At first their commander and upper layers were cold and arrogant but finally bowed in respect to Comrade Kim Il Sung's flawless logic and convincing explanation: they corrected their wrong view of the Korean Communists, and understood the need of anti-Japanese united front and the justness of its strategic aim. They were deeply impressed by Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary thought and resolute fighting spirit, magnanimity, sharp penetration into the situation and resourcefulness of advancing a wise policy, and finally agreed to the formation

of an anti-Japanese united front with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The Battle of Attack on Tungning County Seat was the first joint operation after the leader's fruitful talks with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units, which marked an epoch-making turn in forming a united front.

Comrade Kim Il Sung decided to fight the battle to further consolidate the anti-Japanese united front by showing them the might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by practical action and encouraging them to fight the Japanese imperialists actively.

The seat of Tungning county, situated on the Soviet-Chinese border, was an important military base of Japanese imperialism in which there were more than 500 Japanese imperialist aggression troops and a 2,000-strong regiment of the puppet Manchukuo Army, as well as a large number of Japanese and Manchurian police and armed self-defence corps.

Under the general command of Comrade Kim Il Sung the battle was fought by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the main force in the battle, attacked the Hsishan battery and the West Gate, the fortress of and the gate to the county seat, simultaneously, made a breach for the attackers and continued to fight bravely in the van, thus playing a decisive role in winning the battle.

In the course of the battle, the commanders and men of Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units were greatly impressed by Comrade Kim Il Sung's superb tactics and art of command and by the militant might and revolutionary discipline of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by him, their ardent love of the people and comradeship in revolution. They were deeply moved especially by the lofty revolutionary moral quality of Comrade Kim Il Sung who saved the seriously wounded commander of a Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese unit from a danger of falling into the hands of the enemy.

After this victorious battle, the officers and men of the anti-Japanese units looked upon Comrade Kim Il Sung with greater respect and trust and clearly realized that the Korean Communists were indeed steadfast anti-imperialist fighters and true revolutionaries of noble moral qualities.

The triumphant Battle of Attack on Tungning County Seat dealt heavy political and military blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and widely demonstrated the correctness of the line of anti-imperialist united front advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung and greatly contributed to the consolidation and development of the united front with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units.

The victorious battle boosted the morale of the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units which had always wavered in the struggle against the enemy and encouraged them to come out more actively in the joint struggle with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army against the Japanese imperialists.

After the battle, too, Comrade Kim Il Sung dispatched a number of political workers to the anti-Japanese units for the politico-ideological education of their rank and file and personally organized and conducted numerous joint operations to give the units a constant revolutionary training. The result was that the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units vigorously fought against the Japanese imperialists with a firm confidence in victory and some of the units joined the united anti-Japanese army in the end.

The triumphant battle fought on the Soviet-Chinese border proved a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were hell-bent on preparation for an armed attack on the Soviet Union, and it was a living example of proletarian internationalist solidarity in defending the already-victorious revolution with arms.

The formation of an anti-Japanese united front under the inspiring guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung helped to expand and strengthen the international anti-imperialist revolutionary forces when the danger of fascism was growing on a world-wide scale, and it was a trail-blazing example in the international anti-fascist popular front movement.

Marking the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Battle of Attack on Tungning County Seat, our people are full of a firm determination to carry into effect more thoroughly the original strategy of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle set forth by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, a strategy based on his rich experiences of anti-imperialist joint struggle accumulated in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Ho Hi Sun

Our Socialist Countryside Prospers under the Rays of the Theses

Today ours has become a socialist countryside equipped with modern techniques, a rich and cultured countryside thanks to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In particular, we gave top priority to the ideological revolution in the countryside, in accord with our Party's programme of socialist rural construction, Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country, and, at the same time, vigorously carried on the technical and cultural revolutions."

The Korean people have vigorously promoted socialist rural construction according to the tasks of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classic authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, with the result that great achievements have been made.

The most significant success in the socialist rural construction is the rapid progress of the technical revolution whose principal tasks are irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization.

Due to great efforts for irrigation, the irrigation of paddies has already been completed and irrigation introduced in not a few dry fields. Drainage projects have been completed in major rice-producing areas. This has enabled us to protect well crops from drought and flood.

Mechanization of agriculture has also made a considerable progress.

Between 1960 and 1971 the number of tractors in the service of agriculture increased 3.9 times and that of trucks, 7.6 times. Now in our rural areas machines are doing almost all labour-consuming and arduous farming operations. The state will make the countryside have six or seven tractors and one truck for every 100 chongbo of farm land and supply it with a large number of

tractor-drawn farm machines of various types in the near future for the comprehensive mechanization of farming.

Electrification has been carried out with success and over 1,000 million kwh. of electricity is supplied to the countryside annually. Electricity is used extensively not only for the home life of the farmers but also as power for machines and source of heat in agricultural production.

Great strides have been made in chemicalization of agriculture with an ever-increasing supply of chemical fertilizers, weed killers and other agricultural chemicals.

Rapid progress in the rural technical revolution has considerably reduced the distinction between industrial and agricultural labour, and developed agricultural production at a high rate, making farm work easier.

Our grain output has doubled compared with the pre-liberation years.

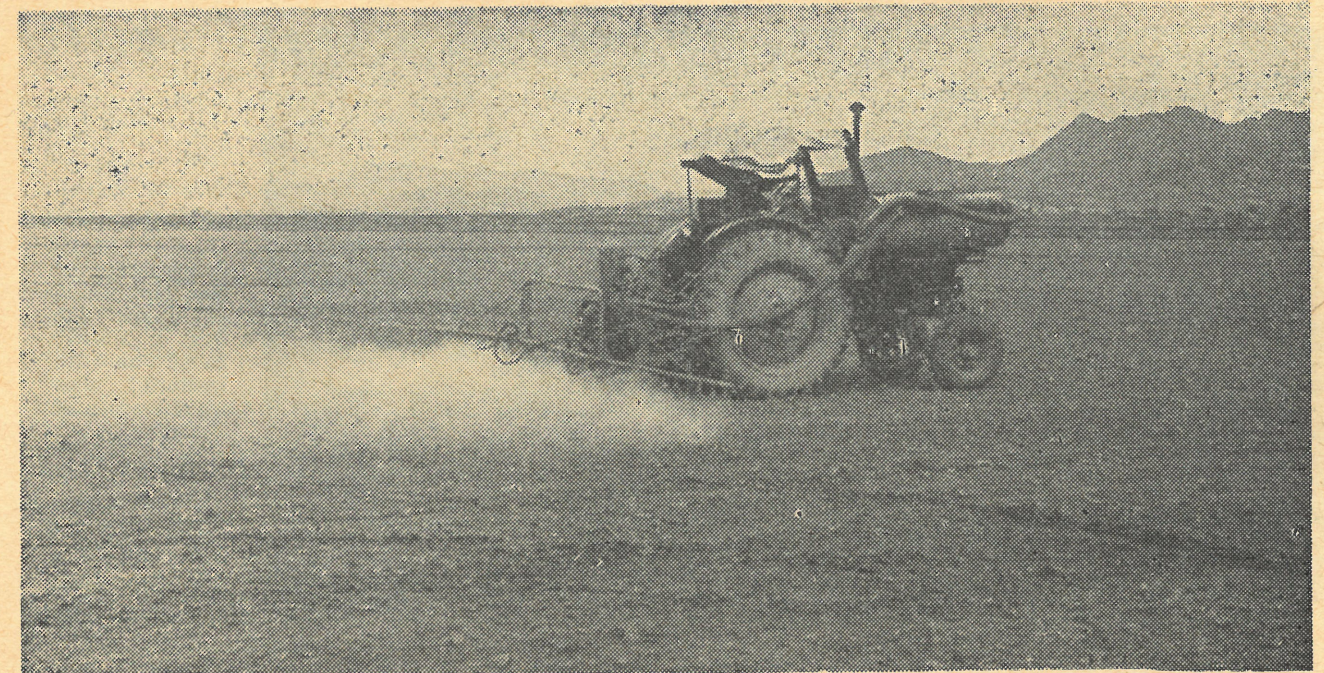
As a result, the one-time food-short northern half of our Republic has turned into an area which produces food enough and to spare.

The area of orchards covers 300,000 chongbo, or 33 times what it was in the pre-liberation days. The cultivation of vegetables has been industrialized.

Besides productive construction, the state defined cultural construction as an important component of the rural construction programme and has pushed ahead with it vigorously.

It has built at its expense modern farm houses for hundreds of thousands of households and quite a number of creches, kindergartens, houses of culture, propaganda halls, barber's, laundries, dressmaker's, bath houses, stores and other cultural and welfare service establishments.

The result is that hovels have disappeared, and our farmers are living a plentiful, cultured life in cosy, modern dwellings, listening to loud speakers and radio, televiewing, seeing films, read-



Machines and agricultural chemicals do farming for peasants in our country

ing publications, and deriving benefits from other cultural institutions.

Universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education which gives ten years of schooling plus one-year compulsory preschool education is in force in the countryside as in cities and the technical-cadre training system has been readjusted and expanded, with the result that the cultural and technical standards of the farmers are rising speedily.

Almost all farmers have the knowledge of middle school graduates or above, and co-op farms have many agronomists and assistant agronomists to do farming in a scientific-technical way.

The Nimangji Co-op Farm, Toksong county, South Hamgyong Province, known for its fruit cultivation, has 310-odd agronomists and assistant agronomists and 120 skilled fruit growers, who account for one-third of its members.

In recent ten years the number of technicians and specialists has increased from 1.2 to 17.5 per co-op farm.

Before liberation there were no hospitals and doctors in our countryside.

Today, however, modern hospitals, clinics and anti-epidemic stations are to be found everywhere in the countryside; a large number of medical workers look after the health of farmers at the medical institutions in the countryside. Free medical service is rendered to the farmers, so that they don't worry about medical treatment. The death rate of population has halved and the average span of life lengthened by 26 years as against the pre-liberation days.

Bus and water services are being introduced rapidly in the rural ri.

Now our country witnesses a remarkable reduction of distinctions between urban and rural

inhabitants in living conditions and between workers and peasants in living standards.

After a visit to our farm village which has undergone a radical change, one of foreign friends remarked:

"I have known the words 'paradise on earth' but failed to see it. Fortunately, I saw it with my own eyes in the Korean countryside."

In the rural areas the ideological revolution has gone ahead of all other work.

Each farm village has a "Hall for Study of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" built with utmost care, where farmers arm themselves thoroughly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The ideological and moral qualities of our farmers have changed markedly.

Our farmers have become Red socialist working people boundlessly loyal to the leader; they faithfully participate in labour, conscious that work for the collective is that for individuals, and value and take good care of public property.

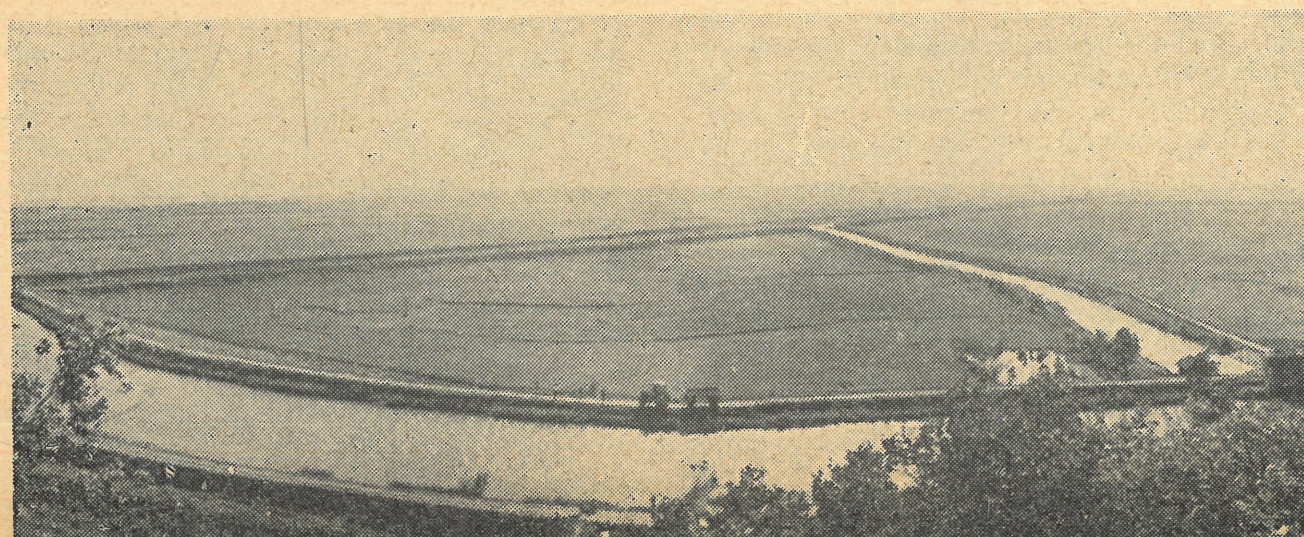
They are striving to arm themselves more firmly with the Party's monolithic ideology and revolutionize and working-classize themselves.

All these achievements scored in the socialist rural construction are entirely attributable to the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to his wise guidance.

Rallied close around Comrade Kim Il Sung who has provided them with a new, happy, fruitful life as today and reared them as proud socialist working people, our farmers are marching forward with a greater vigor towards the brighter future under the banner of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

Kim Sok Pil

The Pyongnam irrigation channels providing life-giving water to the vast Yoldusamchholli plains





A scene of the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" based on the immortal classic "The Sea of Blood"

OUR socialist literature and arts are now in full bloom thanks to the *Juche*-oriented literary and art thought of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise guidance.

Basing himself on the fundamental principle of the *Juche* idea that man is the master of everything and decides all things, the leader put the theory on literature and arts as a human science on a scientific footing and developed it in a comprehensive way.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: "...Films should emphasize the idea that it is not machinery but men that play the decisive role in production. The films should give prominence to the Marxist-Leninist outlook that a meaningful life is created not by the strength of one or two eminent persons, but by the struggle of millions of working people who are conscious of their historical mission." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 585.)

The leader's teaching is an outstanding creative guide which makes it possible to overcome completely the schematic tendency of treating people as a mere appendant to technical process in the creation of works of literature and arts and to describe properly the greatness of people as the masters of nature and society and their role as a reshaper of nature and society.

The *Juche*-motivated literary and art thought, founded on the practical experience gained by the leader in the course of personally writing immortal classics and guiding the literary and art creative activities in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, calls for creating literary and art works which are in harmony with our revolutionary interests and our people's sentiments and thus making them serve better our revolutionary cause and become a potent means for

the communist education of our working people.

The leader taught that to meet this demand we must prevent cultural infiltration of imperialism, oppose the trends of restorationism and thoroughly overcome flunkeyism and dogmatism, critically inherit and develop heritages of our national culture and make the national flavour of our literature and arts pronounced in every way,

Our Socialist Literature and Arts in Brilliant Bloom

and faithfully mirror our Party's policies and reflect the burning problems of the revolution and construction in conformity with the sentiments and tastes of our people.

This teaching rightly reflects the objective reality of revolutionary development in which the revolution and construction are carried on by a national state as a unit: it furnishes an absolutely correct elucidation of the fundamental stand and attitude and principal requirement in the creation of socialist literature and arts.

Basing himself on such *Juche* position and demand in the creation of literature and arts, the respected and beloved leader clarified the basic principles of the creation of socialist literature and arts—the thorough establishment of the Party's monolithic ideological system and adherence to the Party spirit, working class spirit and the spirit of faithful service to the people in the creation of literature and arts, development of literature and arts of national flavour in keeping with the aesthetic taste of contemporaries, firm maintenance of the creative method of socialist realism and popularization of literature and arts.

The leader advanced an original policy of pro-

ducing works of literature and arts on the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction, while giving priority to the creation of the works on the theme of the revolutionary traditions. And he gave a perfect exposition of all the problems of the creation of works of literature, moving picture, opera, music, fine arts, dance, drama and others.

Thanks to his brilliant *Juche* thought of literature and arts, we have made great achievements in creating and developing the literature and arts of the Party, the revolution and the people and of a new, higher stage, which are cram-full of the Party's monolithic ideology and based on distinct working-class principles.

The most striking success gained in our literature and arts under the wise guidance of the leader is the brilliant picturization, operatization or novelization of the immortal classics created under the direct guidance of the leader during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Films, revolutionary operas or novels—"The Sea of Blood", "Fate of a Self-defence Corps Member" and "The Flower Girl"—based on the immortal classics of the same titles constitute the glorious roots of our socialist literature and arts. These works exert a tremendous influence as a true textbook for revolutionization which teaches people the truth of revolution and powerfully arouses them to the revolutionary and constructive struggle, as a splendid practical example in the production of the revolutionary

brilliant revolutionary history and his wise guidance and lofty virtues.

Our motion pictures have made significant progress as well. They are fulfilling admirably a leading role in our literature and arts, as a powerful means of mass education.

Our film artists produced monumental masterpieces—feature films "The Sea of Blood," "Fate of a Self-defence Corps Member" and "The Flower Girl"—based on the immortal classics, and revolutionary masterpieces—feature films on communist revolutionaries, "Among Villagers" and "Five Guerilla Brothers"—which play a great part in giving people a right understanding of revolution, showing them the experience and methods of the revolutionary struggles and instilling in them revolutionary optimism, and other revolutionary works on various themes.

True to the teaching of the leader that they should turn out films which suit the requirements of the revolution and construction and play the role of the editorial of the Party's organ, our film producers have also put out such excellent films "Rolling-mill Operators" and "A Family of Workers" in recent years. These are films of strong appeal which call people to a vigorous struggle for the execution of our Party's policies by reflecting them in time. So they serve as a potent weapon of ideological education for inspiring people to the fulfilment of their revolutionary assignments.

Ours has become a true socialist cinema art of high ideological and artistic value.

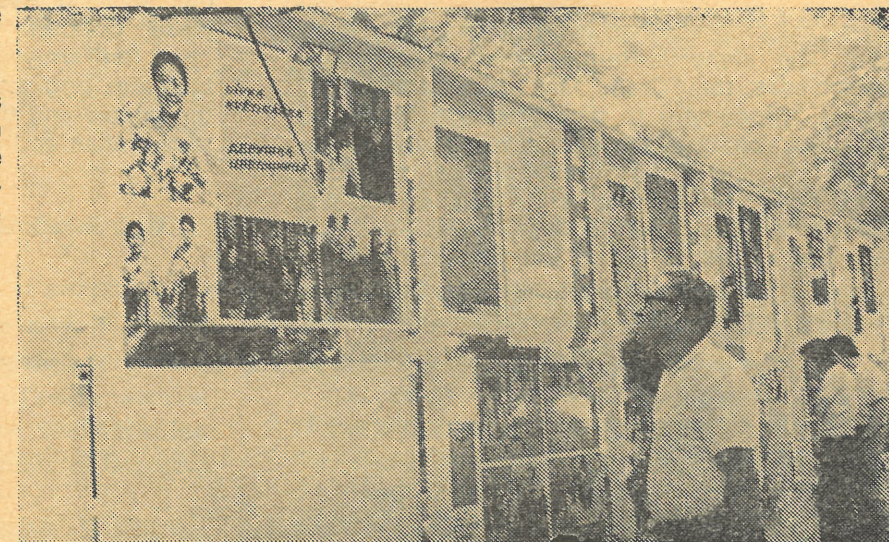
Our music has also showed remarkable progress. Particularly, the production of operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood," a new paragon of socialistic opera, represents a great progress of opera art.

literary and artistic works which meet the requirement of the revolutionary age.

Our writers, highly class-conscious, well aware of the mission they assume before the times and infinitely loyal to the leader, have done their utmost to create revolutionary masterpieces on the glorious, brilliant revolutionary history of the leader and his revolutionary family line and on Korean Communists, typical true revolutionaries, boundlessly faithful to the leader, and they have attained impressive successes in this effort.

The novel "The Year 1932" from a literary collection "The Immortal History," an epic "Our Sun, Marshal Kim Il Sung" and many other works are successful productions which demonstrate that our literature and arts carry out splendidly their task of giving an artistic portrayal of the leader's

Feature film "The Flower Girl" adapted from the immortal classic "The Flower Girl" is now shown in many countries. Photo shows the propaganda board on the feature film "The Flower Girl" exhibited in a Moscow street



In a little more than one year after the creation of the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood," such revolutionary operas were produced in succession as "The Flower Girl," "Tell O Forest!" "A True Daughter of the Party" and "Song of Mt. Kumgang-san." Their contents are thoroughly revolutionary and modern and their forms are entirely new ones for the people which are popularized and modernized.

According to the leader's teaching that the opera music must have national flavour and suit the aesthetic sense of the contemporaries, and must be easy to understand and beautiful, the opera music consists of stanzas which are the basic form of the most popularized and artistically perfected music for the people. The revolutionary operas have also actively introduced our traditional *Pangchang** and markedly expanded the scope of its application.

This has enabled our operas completely to come out of the framework of the conventional operas which used dialogic songs as the principal means of representation and to have a wide variety of means and functions of representation and description.

These revolutionary operas apply many dances to make a graphic expression of their leitmotiv and the profound inner world of the heroes and heroines. The stage setting changes incessantly as the story develops and as the time and the dramatic situation change and gives a realistic, stereographic effect. Every acting is realistic, suits the logic of life and is natural. And many other innovatory successes have been attained in our opera art.

Our fine arts has made great development.

The characteristics of Korean painting — powerful, beautiful and noble — are kept. Korean painting "Personally Machine-Gunning," oil painting "On the Way of Advance" and many other works have been produced. They are all revolutionary and modern works rich in national flavour and formative nature.

A signal progress has been made in our sculpture. The immortal monumental revolutionary masterpieces, the "Grand Mansudae Monument" and the "Monument to the Victorious Pochonbo Battle," which bear the sculptures of the leader and portray the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party, are a pride of our radiant socialist

sculptural art and have made a great contribution to arming our people with the Party's monolithic ideology.

Ours has developed into a revolutionary drama which deals flawlessly with various subjects on the revolution and construction. Many excellent revolutionary plays have been produced including the many-act play "Under the Banner of Victory" describing the sagacious guidance and lofty virtues of the leader who guided our people and People's Army to a brilliant victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War and the many-act plays "A Green Pine Tree" and "Our Mother" portraying the revolutionary life of Kim Hyong Jik and Kang Ban Sok, the parents of the leader.

Our national dance has made remarkable progress as a *Juche* art of the people.

Group dances "Azaleas of Our Fatherland," "Snow Falls," "A Bumper Harvest of Apples" and others are revolutionary, wholesome, modern national dances which are rich in beautiful, elegant, delicate, natural and living movements and are integrated with the collective harmony and technique of individuals, and replete with exuberant plasticity, emotion and metre.

Our circus has developed as a popular acrobatics of a new type which suits the aesthetic sense of the contemporaries and has a high educational value; deformed and curiosity-hunting stunts have been replaced with national and modern feats accompanying sound, elastic and graceful movements and serving mass education.

Our films have been shown in foreign lands, and the Mansudae Art Troupe, the Pyongyang Pibada ("Sea of Blood") Opera and many other art troupes have visited different countries and given art performances, demonstrating the splendid achievements of our socialist national literature and arts to the whole world and making a great contribution to the development of the world revolutionary literature and arts.

Our literature and arts are in full bloom under our socialist system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They will flower more brilliantly as revolutionary, true socialist literature and arts which meet the interests of the people and the aesthetic demand of the contemporaries and enjoy their ardent love.

Li Yong Kang

* *Pangchang* means off-stage solos or choruses sung by many singers to express fully the inner world of the heroes and heroines, describe the dramatic situation of given scenes, and play a variety of roles in developing the story. It is a form peculiar to our revolutionary operas in the style of "The Sea of Blood" —Ed.

Brilliant Solution of National Cadre Problem

We have trained a big army of competent national cadres.

This is a brilliant fruition of the distinguished guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said just after liberation:

"It is impossible to build an independent state without able native cadres to work in all domains of politics, economy and culture. It is, therefore, one of the most important tasks confronting the Government of the Republic to train in a big way native cadres who are needed in all fields of state building." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 273.)

The question of national cadres was a matter of vital importance in our country which had been a backward colonial state. Owing to the Japanese imperialists' colonial enslavement policy, we had very few national cadres immediately after liberation, which was a big snag in running the state and building our economy and culture. We, therefore, had to train a large number of well-qualified national cadres capable of carrying out the building of a new society, in order to solve successfully all problems of our revolution and construction and overcome difficulties in our way by ourselves.

This was why right after liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung raised the production of our own cadres as one of the principal problems for the building of a new state, as that of key importance decisive of success in revolution and construction, and he has constantly paid close attention to this work and provided careful guidance in it.

EDUCATION AND REMOULDING OF OLD INTELLECTUALS

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a policy of embracing old intellectuals boldly and educating and remoulding them actively to enlist them in the construction of a new society, while training a large number of new intellectuals of working people stock.

To actively draw the old intellectuals into the

revolution and construction is of great importance in the solution of the national cadre question.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Whether or not the old intellectuals are drawn into the construction of a new society greatly affects the economic and cultural development of the country, and this is especially true in the early stage of the revolution." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 226.)

Intellectuals serve society mainly with their knowledge and technique. Without knowledge and technique it is impossible rapidly to advance both the economy and culture. But knowledge and technique cannot be obtained in a short time. Therefore, educating and remoulding the old intellectuals to enlist them in revolution and construction is essential to the building of a new society, especially in the early stage of the revolution when the new intellectuals of working people stock are not fully prepared.

The old intellectuals of our country come mostly from the propertied classes, and they served the imperialists and exploiting classes in the past. But, as intellectuals of a colonial country, they were subjected to national oppression and discrimination by foreign imperialists and, accordingly, they had an anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit. So they could also serve the working class, the advanced class, according to the laws of social development because they had knowledge and saw truth.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a scientific calculation of the role played by the intellectuals in revolution and construction and the characteristics of the intellectuals in a colonial country, has followed the policy of embracing them boldly and educating and remoulding them actively to enlist them in the building of a new society since the first days of liberation.

Inspired by this policy, the sweeping majority of the old intellectuals came over to the side of the revolution and have served the fatherland and the people faithfully. The Party and the Government of the Republic have provided them with all

conditions for their work and life, so they have devoted all their wisdom and energy to the building of a new state. The Party and the Government also intensified the ideological education of them, and directed them steadily to revolutionize and working-classize themselves and increase their creative cooperation with the workers and peasants.

Through the persistent education by the Party and the ordeals of the revolutionary struggle, our old intellectuals have now been transformed into excellent, revolutionary intellectuals, socialist intellectuals and grown up into important national cadres. They are now devoting themselves to our socialist construction, constantly revolutionizing and working-classizing themselves.

MASS-PRODUCTION OF NEW NATIONAL CADRES

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has paid the greatest attention to the training of a large number of new national cadres of working people origin.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With a view to rapidly expanding the ranks of national cadres, the Party adopted the policy of putting the work of training cadres and educational work ahead of all other work." (Ibid., p. 226.)

Only by putting the work of training national cadres and educational work ahead of all other work, the working class in power can train a big army of new national cadres of working people stock in a short time to push ahead with revolution and construction and to accomplish its historical cause admirably.

Our Party and Government, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, have always put the work of training national cadres and educational work ahead of all other work, foreseeing the prospects of the revolutionary development.

Since we had no experience and economic base immediately after liberation, it was very difficult for us to bring up a large number of new national cadres of working people origin for ourselves. Our Party and Government, however, dynamically promoted the work, putting faith in and mobilizing the creative wisdom and revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of the people.

As a result, Kim Il Sung University, the first university for the people, was established the year after liberation, and engineering, agricultural, medical, art and normal colleges were set up with

experience accumulated and educational workers prepared. Party schools of all levels, including the Kim Il Sung Higher Party School, cadre training institutions, and special schools aimed at training technicians and specialists with special secondary education were set up all over the country. Our Party and Government established preparatory courses and labour schools and other short courses in order to give secondary education to those sons and daughters of workers and peasants and other working people who had been denied the opportunity of education under the Japanese imperialist rule, enrol them in higher educational institutions, and train them as national cadres. They also introduced state scholarship and provided university and college students with all conditions for study.

There was not a single higher educational establishment in the northern half of our country before liberation. But 15 higher educational institutions were set up in a short period of four years after liberation and began to produce our own cadres on a large scale.

We continued to train national cadres even during the grim years of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and, after the war, directed still greater efforts to this work.

In order to meet the growing needs of the socialist construction for national technical personnel, our Party and Government established or expanded many colleges and readjusted faculties.

Taking into full account the immediate and future demands of political, economic and cultural development in our country, they correctly determined on the number of technicians and specialists to be produced—how many on a national scale, how many for the different branches of the national economy, how many in different special areas—and trained cadres in a planned way. They kept a proper balance between the differing branches of the national economy in the number of technicians and specialists. Especially, they saw that over 70 per cent of university and college students majored in technical and natural sciences in order to train a large army of technical personnel for the development of the national economy.

STUDY-WHILE-WORKING EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Comrade Kim Il Sung established a study-while-working educational system and saw that it was thoroughly introduced in higher education, too.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"One of our Party's consistent policies is to develop a system of various forms of higher education which permits working people to study without leaving their productive activity, in conjunction with the regular system of higher education." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 128.)

Our Party and Government established evening and correspondence courses in higher educational institutions soon after liberation to enable working people to get higher education while on the job. After the war they took measures to set up many factory colleges, while further developing those courses. Evening schooling is an educational form of giving lectures to working people in given urban areas at schools after their work. Correspondence course has no regional limitation for its students, and working people in different fields all over the country take this course. They study mainly by themselves with textbooks issued by the state and go to schools regularly every year to get education for a definite period. Factory colleges are established in big factories and enterprises; their managers are concurrently college rectors, and part-time teachers, able technicians and specialists, plus full-time teachers, teach there; the colleges lay main stress on lectures on theory, basic subjects and basic technical subjects as their students have production experience and technical skill. The students in the study-while-working higher educational system, like regular college students, receive free education and are provided by the state with every condition for their study and attendance of schools.

Experience shows that the study-while-working educational system makes it possible to train a large number of national cadres in a short period, while ensuring production and construction successfully. This system also renders it possible substantially to put into practice the principle of blending education with productive labour, and theory with practice. It has converted our factories and enterprises, production centres, into centres for training cadres which produce a large number of new intellectuals from among the working class.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that comprehensive bases for training cadres were established at the centre as well as in all provinces.

As a result, provinces have eliminated their dependence on the central authorities for cadres and have become able to meet their demands for

cadres by themselves and to fulfil their tasks in socialist construction more successfully by their own efforts. The establishment of such bases is of great import also in raising the cultural levels of all parts of the country to a uniform high by spreading modern technical civilization in the local areas.

Our country has at least one higher technical school or higher school in every county, higher technical schools and colleges in the factories in our major industrial districts, and agricultural colleges, schools of medicine, normal colleges, teachers' training institutes, communist colleges and various other colleges in all the provinces. Thus, all local areas are training excellent technical personnel, Party officials and state administrative personnel they need, in line with their specific conditions, and are basically meeting their demands for cadres by themselves.

IMPROVEMENT OF CONTENT AND METHODS OF EDUCATION

Comrade Kim Il Sung directed deep attention to the improvement of content and methods of education as well.

He has seen to it that Juche is thoroughly established in our education to train personnel capable of serving our revolution and construction, and instruction and education are united. Our higher educational institutions teach their students our own things—our history and geography, science, technology and culture, particularly our Party's policies and revolutionary traditions. And, they also teach foreign things in conformity with our country's specific conditions. They intensify education in our Party's policy and revolutionary traditions, communist education with class education as its keystone, and education in socialist patriotism among the students, guide them actively to participate in organizational life and socio-political activities, and thereby develop them into revolutionary personnel firmly armed with the revolutionary ideology of the working class, the great revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The educational institutions apply the new educational method of closely uniting general education with technical education, theory with practice, and education with productive labour, and thereby overcome "education for education's sake," a legacy of the old education, and bring up the younger generation as useful and able workers.

Comrade Kim Il Sung created socialist pedagogy in line with the objective requirements of revolutionary development after the establishment of the socialist system and saw to it that the working-class line was properly established in our education. According to his prominent educational thought, *Juche* and the working-class line were thoroughly established in our educational work and the scientific and theoretical level of education rose from day to day.

Today our country has over 140 higher educational establishments and more than 500 higher technical schools which produce proficient national cadres in large numbers. Our Party and Government have trained more than 600,000 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists, who are excellently managing and operating state and economic organizations, scientific and cultural institutions, modern factories and enterprises and co-operative farms with their own wisdom and efforts. In the near future, the number of technicians and specialists will be more than 1,000,000, and they will account for above 10 per cent of working people in each factory, enterprise or co-operative farm during the Six-Year Plan.

TRAINING OF CADRES THROUGH PRACTICAL WORK

To educate and train cadres in the practical activities is one of the lines of training cadres constantly followed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is wrong to think that cadres can be trained only in educational institutions. Training and tempering cadres through practical work is particularly important." (Selection of Kim Il Sung's Works, Korean ed., Vol. I, p. 35.)

Men can grow up to be revolutionary cadres firmly equipped with revolutionary world outlook and with theory and practical experience through struggles. In the course of practical activities, they

can realize the quintessence of the Marxist-Leninist idea, improve their professional qualifications and learn how to work. Only constant training through the practical work can bring cadres' political and professional qualifications into accord with the demands of the developing reality and makes it possible to prevent their ideological defects.

For the education and training of cadres through practical activities, we run various study networks and short training courses, and induce cadres and working people to study voluntarily every day. We have also established an individual education system under which superiors educate inferiors and the well-informed teach the ill-informed. And we frequently organize model lectures to teach the method of work by an example set by one unit.

We hold qualifying and grading examinations to give college graduates' licenses and technical and economic-technical qualifications to functionaries and working people steadily to raise their ideological and theoretical, technical and professional qualifications. All cadres and working people steel themselves ideologically and constantly revolutionize themselves through intensified organizational life and criticism.

As a result, a large number of competent national cadres have been trained not only through educational institutions but through practical work as well.

We, under the sagacious guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, have made tremendous achievements and gained rich experiences in the work for training national cadres. Our Party and Government will produce more and better national cadres faster, consolidating and developing these achievements and experiences, and powerfully accelerate the revolution and construction by our own efforts.

Hong Hun Uk

BENEFITS FROM THE STATE

The working people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea receive a great deal of state and social benefits in addition to the remuneration for their labour.

The government expenditure on social and cultural measures is growing from year to year. In 1969, for example, it was 2.1 times greater than in 1960. The additional benefits granted by the state to the working people far exceed their monetary incomes, and these benefits include children's care at the nurseries and kindergartens, the almost free supply of food, house rents less than 0.3 per cent of the living expenses, the supply of children's clothing at a discount, free education, free medical care, paid leave, free accommodation at holiday homes and the sanatoria and so on.

Our Chollima Country Good for People to Work and Live in

Our Chollima country races ahead like a hurricane against time and people are all full of revolutionary optimism and zeal.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Today, we have neither jobless persons nor beggars in our country. All the working people are free from worry about food, clothing and housing, the education of their children and medical care; everyone can live a happy life, working and learning to his heart's content."

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, our people have thoroughly put into practice his great *Juche* idea in all fields of the revolution and construction and thereby turned their country into a socialist paradise which is good for people to work and live in.

Everyone Studies to His Heart's Content

The sky is clear and blue and the sun shines bright. Children, the flower buds of this land, go to schools, singing merrily, and their eyes beam with intellect and hope.

The whole land rings with the reading sound of children.

Kujigol, Unha-ri, is an out-of-the-way village 60 km. away from the railways, but there is a fine school for 13 children.

Small as it is, this school has fine educational facilities and teaching tools necessary for the whole primary school course and even a practical plot and a botanical garden.

There have appeared schools in the sky-kissing Rangrim-gol village on the Aduk-ryong ridge in Chagang Province and villages in the depth of the Paekdu Plateau, where the rising generation learn to their heart's content without any worry.

There was not a single higher educational establishment in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and 80 per cent of its population were illiterate before liberation. But today it boasts of more than 140 institutions of higher learning including Kim Il Sung University and over 500 higher technical schools. One-fourth of the population get free education at schools of all levels.

At the direct initiative of the fatherly leader and under his careful guidance compulsory educations have been introduced in succession after the ceasefire. Though the country's economic situation was difficult, compulsory primary education was enforced after the war. Universal compulsory secondary education was introduced in 1958 for the first time in Asia. Today, with the enforcement of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education which gives ten-

year school education plus compulsory one-year preschool education, our younger generation receive perfect eleven-year secondary general education by the benefit of the state.

Ours is virtually a compulsory eleven-year education, which shows that our country has introduced the highest level of compulsory education in the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set out the introduction of "compulsory free education" in the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland charted by him in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

His great plan has achieved a brilliant reality today. The rising generation are learning at schools of all levels free of charge to their heart's content. Not only that. Students of higher technical schools and colleges receive even stipends from the state.

Besides regular schooling system, our country has a well-organized study-while-on-the-job educational system comprising factory colleges, factory higher technical schools and evening and correspondence courses.

Comrade Li Yong Suk is an engineer of the port construction office in the city of Nampo and a people's assessor of the city court. In the days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule she was a longshorewoman and was denied schooling because of poverty. After liberation, however, the study-while-working educational institutions enabled her to become an able technician. Her eldest son graduated from the Sariwon Normal College, her eldest daughter finished the Nampo Normal College, and her daughter-in-law is a second-year student of a technical college and her second daughter first-year student of a normal college. Three other children are studying at primary or middle schools.

She had this to say:

"Our family has received greater favours from the leader than any other. I'm sure I shan't be able to repay the solicitude bestowed on us by the state, even if I work till my last day!..."

The fatherly leader says children are the "king" in this country and spares nothing for them.

We have the grand Students and Children's Palace with a total floor space of 50,000 square metres on the Changdae-jae mound in Pyongyang, Young Pioneers camping stations in scenic spots, and children's libraries, theatres, department stores and parks everywhere in the country. Our younger generation are supplied with fine dresses and shoes at low prices according to



Miners are coming out of the pit, proud of their day's record

seasons. School supplies are provided for next to nothing.

An advanced educational system under which all people, young and old, study has been established under the wise guidance and great love of the fatherly leader. This has enabled us to train a large army of 600,000 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists, who excellently manage and operate modern factories and enterprises, cooperative farms, and state, economic

and cultural institutions.

Public Health Service System Responsible for People's Life

In our country people are most treasured and the deepest concern is devoted to their life and health.

Medical establishments are to be found everywhere people live and work—in cities, farm villages, out-of-the-way places, on pelagic fishing boats and even at mining faces thousands of feet underground.

People, therefore, can get medical care and medicines gratis where they live and work and when they want.

Hospital charges including treatment fees and food expenses are free and the hire of ambulance is also free.

Recently a man was in the Red Cross Hospital in Pyongyang because of pelvis fracture. He got 60-day treatment completely to recover his health. During his hospitalization all expenses for injections, blood, medicines and others were

enormous indeed. But, the state not only bore these charges but gave him a subsidy while in the hospital.

A completely free medical care is possible only under our socialist system guided by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who spares nothing for the promotion of the people's health.

The state gives treatment to those people suffering from diseases without loss of time and at

the same time, thoroughly prevents diseases under its policy of preventive medicine.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We pursue the policy of preventive medicine. In order to successfully implement this policy such a system as the section medical care system is introduced."

Under the extensively introduced section medical care system, an advanced medical service system, doctors and doctresses responsibly protect and systematically promote the health of the population in the sections in their charge.

Our medical workers do not wait for patients to come to hospitals but call on working people to take preventive measures.

Diffusing the knowledge of hygiene among the inhabitants, they systematically understand the sanitary conditions of the sections in their charge and the health condition of the residents there and make health-care cards for all inhabitants. And they regularly take preventive measures and conduct medical examination of the population.

When they find people in bad health, they register, treat or hospitalize the latter.

Unlike doctors in capitalist society who "examine" the purse of the patients before seeing them, our medical workers regard the patients as their revolutionary comrades and faithfully serve them, true to the teaching of the leader that our doctors should not be mere doctors but Communists.

The spirit of devoted service of our medical workers who readily give their blood and bones to the patients if necessary, along with their highly-developed modern clinical medicine, displays great might.

The state directs profound concern to the promotion of the health of the working people in production and construction; it keeps streets, towns, villages, factories and enterprises as clean as parks, preventing environmental pollution. So there is no pollution in our country.

The health of our working people has been steadily promoted; the mortality rate has halved and the average life-expectation of the population lengthened by 26 years as against the pre-

liberation days. Therefore, now our country is known as a land of longevity where 60 is considered the noon of life and 90 the year of longevity celebration.

An Unemployment-free Land, Stable Jobs

Because of lack of their state power, our people lived in the depth of misery without stable jobs before liberation. Many of them, taking their families, left their native villages for occupations, but exploitation and oppression dogged them everywhere.

This, however, has become a thing of the past in our country today.

Article 56 of our Socialist Constitution stipulates:

"Citizens have the right to work.

"All the able-bodied citizens choose occupations according to their desires and talents and are provided with stable jobs and working conditions."

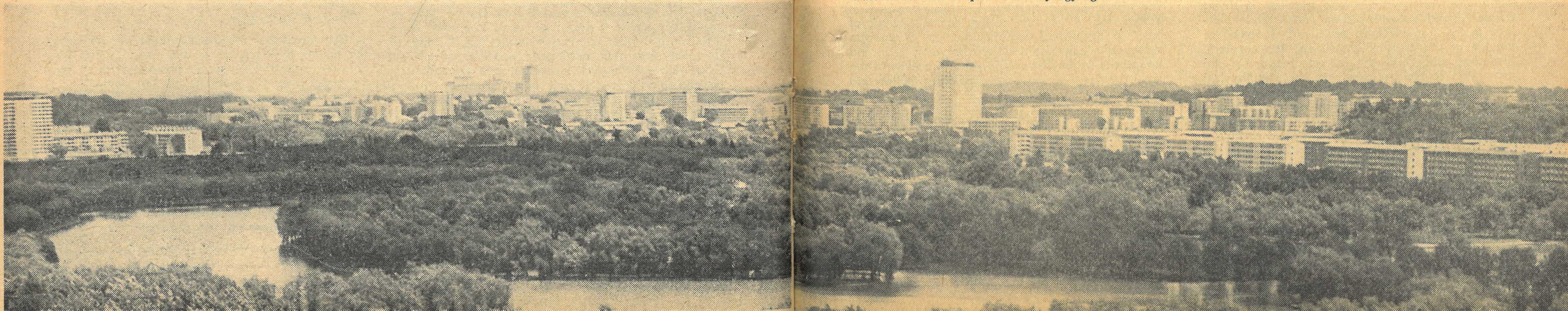
In our country all the able-bodied people have the duty and right to work and choose occupations according to their ability and propensity and live in complete peace of mind for life.

When people are attacked by diseases, they all receive free medical treatment at hospitals or sanatoria. After complete recovery of their health they come back to their work places and continue their work. Those persons who have completely lost ability of work live getting regularly subsidies and all other material assistance from the state by the social maintenance. Under our socialist system where people are valued most, labour is banned at those places with no safety devices, so that labour accidents are prevented.

Mothers derive special benefits from the state. So they can work at their work places without worries. Rice-cooking plants, subsidiary food factories, laundries, tailor's or dressmaker's and other public service establishments are to be found everywhere in our country. There are nurseries and kindergartens everywhere women work.

Those mothers of more than three children

Part of residential quarters in Pyongyang





Children are growing up most happily in the world in the bosom of the grateful motherland

work six hours a day but get wages for eight hours.

The state grants paid 77-day maternity leave and free delivery aid to women and protects their health in every way.

Ever-rising Living Standards of People

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Under the socialist system there exist neither exploiters nor exploited and the fruits of labour are entirely devoted to the promotion of the welfare of the working people, and the living standards of the people continually rise in correspondence with the rapid growth of production."

Distribution according to the work done as well as the huge benefits from the state and society help improve in an allround way the working people's material and cultural standards in correspondence with the rapid growth in national income.

Now a number of measures are being successfully carried out to eliminate in a short time distinctions between workers and farmers in living standards and between urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions, for the betterment of the life of the people. Thanks to the constant, profound concern of the fatherly leader for the promotion of the people's welfare, in the last two decades the monetary wages of factory and office workers were raised on seven occasions and they were boosted by 31.5 per cent on an average at a time in 1970. The wages of lower-paid workers rise considerably and the cash income of the farmers steadily increases, so that the living standards of the working people improve equally.

The state purchases grains from the peasants and it supplies factory and office workers with them for next to nothing.

It also builds dwelling houses at its expenses and provides them to the working people. Between 1961 and 1968 alone, houses for 800,000 families were erected in town and country. Rent is no more than 0.3 per cent of the living cost of the working people, and it, if fuel and other fees added, amounts to only 3 per cent. Besides, our toiling people receive the additional state benefits which are almost equal to their total wages—free education and free medical service, paid leave, the extending networks of sanatoria and rest homes, increase of old-age pension, material assistance to those who have lost ability of work and supportless old people and children and the ramified networks of nurseries and kindergartens run at state expenses, etc.

Now our working people are almost completely free from tax burdens, a legacy of old society, and taxation has already been completely abolished in the countryside; taxes paid by the population reach an insignificant proportion in the budgetary revenue.

The state is carrying out such epochal steps as the constant improvement of commodity supply, the systematic cut of prices of mass consumption goods, the distribution of the dense network of trading institutions and introduction of uniform prices to eliminate distinctions between town and country in trade. The result is that the lives of the working people are rapidly growing better and more abundant.

The Korean people express the greatest gratitude to the fatherly leader for having established the most advanced socialist system for them, and are turning energetically the wheels of history, closely united around him.

Today of our Chollima country good for people to work and live in is good and its morrow will be better and brighter.

Kim Mun Ho

Great Love, Paternal Care

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the great leader, always makes efforts to deliver the south Korean people from the living hell and extends hands of paternal love to them, feeling all manner of sufferings and misfortunes, which they undergo under the colonial fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, as his own.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"As long as the U.S. imperialists continue to occupy south Korea and our country remains partitioned, the Korean people cannot live in peace even for a moment and the people in south Korea cannot extricate themselves from their present misery and pain. The occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression are the source of all the misfortunes of our nation and the main obstacle to the reunification of our country."

"We cannot simply contemplate the miserable plight of our south Korean compatriots with folded arms and we can never bequeath a divided country to our descendants. As long as this wretched situation continues in which the country and the nation are divided and our compatriots, blood brothers and sisters, are subjected to all sorts of racial insults and ill treatment by the foreign aggressors, no Korean Communist or conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has fulfilled his duty." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 564.)

The fatherly leader has regarded it as the supreme task of the nation to reunify our divided country as early as possible and extricate the south Korean people from their present unbearable pains and misery, and the thought has never left his mind of enabling them to live as happy a life as the people in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enjoy.

In spring, he passes wakeful nights at the thought of south Korean fellow countrymen roaming about mountains and fields for edible grasses and tree barks; in summer, he is anxious about south Korean peasants' farming during dry and rainy seasons; and in autumn and winter, he

thinks of south Korean brothers and sisters shivering with cold in the open or in board shacks.

The great fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung has devoted his all solely to the freedom and happiness of all the Korean people with the parental affection. How many sleepless nights he has spent thinking of the suffering south Korean people!

When a toast was proposed in honour of his birthday as a token of boundless respect from the entire Korean people and the world revolutionary people, the respected and beloved leader, saying how he could take the cup before the country was reunified and the south Korean people were freed from misfortunes and sufferings, looked at the southern sky with a sad face.

Once the leader said that when his thought went to the south Korean people under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, he felt as if he had stood on Mt. Paekdu-san, which he crossed and recrossed in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle before liberation. With the painful feeling which took possession of him while thinking of his fellow countrymen groaning under the tyrannical Japanese imperialist rule, looking down, from that mountain, at the overcast homeland, he now thinks of the people in south Korea, a land of darkness. Indeed, nothing can stand comparison with his paternal love!

That is why all lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and the grand programme for the building of our country reflect the lofty intention of the fatherly leader to enable the south Korean people, after national reunification, to live as happy a life as the people in the northern half enjoy today.

Though barriers were erected between the north and the south because of the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors after the August 15th liberation in 1945, the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, out of a paternal affection, did a favour of sending the water of the Kuam and Ryeui Reservoirs

to the Yonbaek Plain in south Korea.

After the country's bisection by the 38th parallel these two reservoirs two kilometres north of the parallel belonged to the north, which had fed the plain known as one of the country's granaries with water.

Now the peasants on the plain much worried about irrigation water.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and the affectionate father, who carries the destiny of the country and the nation on his shoulders and is always concerned about the south Korean people, instructed to send water to the peasants on the plain suffering from lack of irrigation water as soon as the farming season set in in 1946.

The vast plain rocked with cheers when water came across the 38th parallel from the north and began to run into paddies.

"Look, there comes water sent by General Kim Il Sung!"

The peasants shouted and shouted at the top of their voice "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" from their heartfelt gratitude to the leader.

When an iron works or a power station was to be built in the northern half of the Republic, the leader determined its size in consideration of the rehabilitation of the destroyed south Korean economy after reunification: when a textile mill or a fertilizer factory was to be erected he gave thought to the settlement of the food and clothing problems for the ill-clad and hunger-stricken compatriots in the south.

In June, 1957, when the country's internal and external situation was difficult and complex, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the fatherly leader, paid a visit to the Singye Plain, a virgin land, in North Hwanghae Province, and acquainted himself fully with the work of the new Singye Farm. And, referring to the need of further expanding the farm, he said to this effect:

As this plain lies halfway between Pyongyang and Seoul, it will be very convenient to supply meat, milk and butter to Seoul after the country's reunification.

In the summer of 1958, during his on-the-spot guidance to the Haeju Cement Factory, the leader saw an iron tower in sea water at the quay and was lost in deep thought awhile.

The iron tower had been used for the shipment of cement to south Korea before liberation.

Pointing to that tower standing idle for over

ten years, the leader said that it was useless for the time being but it should be kept well for the shipment of bulky cargo to Inchon, Seoul and Pusan after the country's reunification.

These were not all. When the leader visited the construction site for the Ojidon irrigation system, he said that we had to carry out larger-scale irrigation projects in different parts of the northern half and irrigation works should be ramified over the southern half as over the north after the reunification, and earnestly instructed that to that end a larger number of technicians in this field should be trained.

When a giant vinalon factory was to be set up, he examined its blueprint and told the designers to double its capacity to supply even the south Korean people with cheap and high-quality vinalon fabrics after national reunification.

The fatherly leader has not forgotten the compatriots in the south a single day since liberation, when the people in the northern half were in easy circumstances or when they were in a difficult economic situation.

In May, 1957 when a half of the peasant households were starving, some of tillers committing suicide, on account of a big famine sweeping south Korea, the fatherly leader took a measure to supply a large amount of provisions gratis to the foodless peasants in the south, feeling their pain as his own.

Frankly speaking, at that time the food situation in the north was not good. But, the respected and beloved leader adopted such measure to alleviate the untold suffering of the fellow countrymen in the south even though it might cause the people in the north difficulty.

In 1958, the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung saw that a Cabinet decision was adopted on sending south Korea 150,000 sok (One sok equals 150 kg.) of polished rice, five million metres of textiles, 10,000 tons of sea food and four million pairs of footwear for several million unemployed and the same number of vagrant orphans, on taking over all the orphans and rearing them under the care of the Government of the Republic and on permanently issuing 3,000 south Korean university students 1,000 won (in old currency) of scholarship each every month.

In September, 1959, when several thousand people were killed and some 800,000 people lost their dwellings and house goods and were on the verge of starvation due to a big flood

which swept south Korea, the fatherly leader decided, as the first aid step, to send 30,000 sok of cleaned rice, a million yards of textiles, 100,000 pairs of shoes, 100,000 bags of cement, 1.5 million jae (some 5,000 cubic metres) of timber to the flood sufferers.

To take practical relief measures for the south Korean people, the respected and beloved leader set up a committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for relief of the south Korean flood sufferers and took all steps to send the relief goods.

In 1959 many compatriots, having lost means of existence in south Korea—a living hell—were to be sold to capitalists and plantation owners in Brazil, Paraguay and other Latin-American countries as slaves. The fatherly leader took a measure to take them into the northern half of the Republic, give them jobs according to their skill and wish and provide every condition for stabilizing their life.

The great concern of the respected and beloved leader for the relief of the south Korean people found its graphic expression in the measures taken by the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly held in 1960: he advanced a grand compatriotic plan to rehabilitate south Korea's destroyed national industry and agriculture and stabilize the life of the people in dire straits.

At the session measures were adopted to send tractors, trucks, bulldozers, excavators, cement,

iron materials, timber and others needed for afforestation and water-conservancy work and for the speedy rehabilitation of the ruined agriculture of south Korea and fishing boats, engines and materials for the rehabilitation and development of south Korea's fishing industry and for repairing fishing ports.

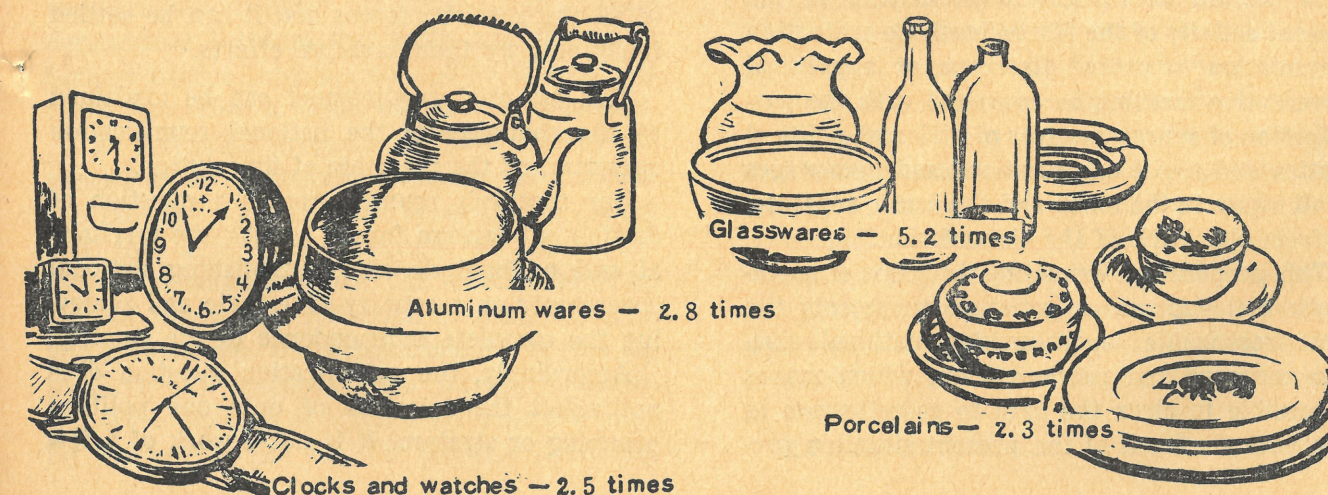
Furthermore, the fatherly leader always shows paternal concern for the unconditional release of those south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic-minded people who have been arrested or imprisoned in the course of the brave struggle against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist tyranny of their stooges and for the democratization of the south Korean society and national reunification and pays deep attention to the guarantee of the free political activities to other south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the successive rulers of south Korea have rejected these lofty, compatriotic proposals, and hindered in every way their materialization, even fearful of their being known to the people.

Today the south Korean people know full well the parental love of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung for them, and are vigorously fighting on to bring the day of reunification nearer when the whole nation will live a happy life, following Marshal Kim Il Sung as their sun forever, in the lovely land of 3,000 ri.

Paek Shin Gyong

Growth in Production during the Six-Year Plan



Extended North-South Negotiation and Dialogue—Essential Requirement of National Reunification

National reunification is the most pressing national task facing the Korean people at present.

Thanks to the sincere and consistent efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for its early accomplishment, the north-south dialogue is now in progress.

We are making every sincere effort to promote the dialogue successfully and realize the burning desire of all the Korean people for national reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a profound analysis of the whole course of the dialogue now in progress between the north and the south and advanced a new proposal for broadening the scope of the north-south dialogue and negotiation and hastening independent, peaceful national reunification in his historic speech "Let Us Completely Frustrate U.S. Imperialist Aggression and Intervention in Asia" delivered at the Pyongyang mass meeting held in welcome of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, on April 16, 1973.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the speech:

"...We hold that representatives of different political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south should be invited to participate in the present activity of the North-South Co-ordination Commission to extend its scope or a political consultative meeting be convened with the participation of representatives of different political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south, separately from the work of the Commission."

This proposal for extending the scope of north-south dialogue and negotiation represents the most reasonable, epoch-making national-salvation measure and patriotic step, which makes it possible to clear the path to reunification in line with the need of the present situation pre-

vailing in our country.

It, therefore, commands absolute support and welcome from the entire people of north and south Korea and unanimous sympathy from the world peace-loving people and the broad world public.

The proposal for extending the scope of the north-south dialogue and negotiation to pave the way to national reunification is an embodiment of the great *Juche* idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for working out one's own destiny; it is designed to make the people, who are responsible for and should promote national reunification, widely participate in solving the reunification question. In other words, it aims at ending the tragic territorial division imposed by the outside forces and working out the way to national salvation by the united efforts of the whole nation and at solving the question of national reunification by the Koreans themselves free from any outside interference.

Negotiation and dialogue can be more successful only when broad forces—different political parties and groupings and personages of all strata—participate in them.

The reunification question has a bearing, above all, upon the destiny of the entire nation, the whole country. It, therefore, can be solved most satisfactorily only with the participation of all the patriotic forces and it can be settled fairly only by their creative efforts.

This essential requirement can be explained by the character of the national reunification question and the principle of its solution.

Our country's reunification is a question of driving out foreign forces, ending the territorial and national division, establishing national sovereignty on a country-wide scale and achieving the complete independence of the country.

Accordingly, the reunification question does not affect the interests of only one political grouping or stratum. It is not a work of a few

specified persons but a nationwide work of all the patriotic forces.

To enlist all the patriotic forces in solving the question and guarantee all segments of people rights is the most correct method of bringing into full play the zeal of the entire people for reunification and their role as the master of the question and organizing and mobilizing all their strength. Only by this method can we attain independent, peaceful reunification.

To reunify the country independently and peacefully is a consistent principle adhered to by our Party and the Government of our Republic.

Independent, peaceful reunification means reunifying the country by the Korean people themselves peacefully on a democratic basis free from any foreign interference. The reunification of that kind is possible only when all the patriotic forces take an active part in its materialization, broad sections of people are mobilized and people are allowed to express their will freely.

The participation of broad patriotic forces and the democratic rights of people can be fully ensured only by holding talks of representatives of all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south to have frank discussion on a democratic basis and jointly working out the method to overcome the national crisis.

The extended dialogue and negotiation maintained by us aim at holding fast to the popular and national stand in solving the reunification question in conformity with its character and the principle of its settlement.

In order to solve the fundamental questions for national reunification, it is necessary to have more extensive and many-sided contacts and negotiations, remove mistrust and misunderstanding between the north and the south formed over a long period and to discuss and carry into effect a series of concrete measures.

The five-point proposal we have already advanced as an immediate measure to eliminate the military confrontation between the north and the south—the stoppage of army reinforcement and arms race, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the reduction of army strength and armaments, the discontinuance of the introduction of weapons from foreign countries and the conclusion of a peace agreement—must be realized at the earliest possible date, and

many-sided collaboration between the north and the south in all fields, political, military, economic, cultural and diplomatic, must be conducted.

The best way to do these is that the north and the south have extended dialogue and negotiation and all the political parties, social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south have extensive contacts and exchange their views, and, in this course, the north and the south remove mistrust and misunderstanding and deepen mutual understanding.

This method makes it possible to solve many complex problems for national reunification successfully with active participation of the whole nation, all the people.

The prevailing situation urgently requires extending the scope of the present north-south dialogue and negotiation and uniting the strength of all the patriotic forces and all the Korean people for independent, peaceful reunification.

As is well known, a favourable phase has been opened up in the struggle of our people for national reunification thanks to the outstanding line of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership to implement it.

The line of national reunification and the proposal for extensive north-south negotiation set out by the leader in his famous speech of August 6, 1971 marked a milestone which has opened up a new phase in removing the state of long-standing freeze between the north and the south and accelerating national reunification.

The south Korean authorities who had stubbornly opposed contacts with us for some 30 years were at last compelled to respond to our proposal for dialogue. Through the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations, the north-south contacts started, and the north-south high-level talks opened and the north-south joint statement was made based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down by the leader. The North-South Co-ordination Commission was set up to execute the principles and some agreement was reached in a number of problems.

This was a great victory of our national forces and patriotic forces over the imperialist aggressive forces and the traitors-flunkeyists; it was a valuable victory of our people over the enemy to reunification.

But a lot of difficulties lie in the way of na-

tional reunification. In spite of every sincere effort on our part, the north-south dialogue has not yet achieved desired results due to the obstructing manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities.

The U.S. imperialists are hampering national reunification to perpetuate the split. At their instigation the south Korean authorities are seeking not independence but dependence on outside forces, not peace but a fratricidal war, and not great national unity but confrontation with us, in wanton violation of the principles of the north-south joint statement and agreements of both sides.

Though they agreed upon independent national reunification, they are calling for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops, saying that they are not foreign forces. Despite their pledge to strive to reunify the country peacefully, they are stepping up arms race and war preparations. Disregarding their promise to promote a great national unity transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and system, they are carrying on an "anti-communist" campaign and clamouring for "reunification by prevailing over communism," suppressing south Korean people and patriots demanding peaceful national reunification.

They say they welcome collaboration with us, but refuse to translate it into practice. Though they recognized the need of eliminating the state of military confrontation between the north and the south and agreed upon making it a function of the North-South Co-ordination Commission, they refuse to take practical measures and delay the settlement of the national reunification question, croaking about "stage-by-stage reunification."

Due to the double-dealing tactics and delaying tactics of the south Korean authorities, the north-south dialogue arranged after all the ef-

forts is not making a further progress.

In the course, however, the contention and stand of each side have become clear and, accordingly, we have been convinced that the north and the south can get closer and the Korean nation is fully capable of working out itself the ways for solving the reunification question.

Though there are many difficulties in the way of reunification and differences in ideology and ideal, there cannot be any questions which our nation of one and the same blood cannot settle through talks and which cannot be solved by the united strength of broad patriotic forces and people.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic regard it as the best way for the unity of the whole nation and national-salvation struggle to hold extensive negotiations and dialogue.

That is why we proposed time and again to all the political parties, social organizations and people of all strata in south Korea to come out actively for more extensive dialogue and political negotiation, attain national unity transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system and wage a nation-wide struggle for accelerated national reunification.

If the south Korean authorities truly hope for national reunification, they must stop their reckless acts of hampering the north-south dialogue and negotiation and seeking split, insisting on the "confrontation" with us and following the U.S. imperialists and must faithfully carry into effect the north-south joint statement and the agreements of both sides.

We value the north-south dialogue already arranged. We will, in the future, too, make every effort to develop north-south dialogue and negotiation more extensively to hasten the independent, peaceful national reunification.

Chang Pyo Hyop

Enjoying Honour of DPRK Citizens Given by the Leader

Today the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan are leading a happy life with a high sense of honour and pride of being the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—their glorious fatherland.

The Korean nationals taken to Japan during the occupation of our fatherland by the Japanese imperialist aggressors lived in untold misery.

In Japan they were subjected to all sorts of maltreatment, had no rights and had no one to look after them because they were stateless. They, however, lived with hope, looking up to General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, as a salvation star of national liberation.

"General Kim Il Sung has great command of the art of land contraction, drawing the earth toward himself and leaping over mountains" and "General Kim Il Sung manipulates the universe. The day is not far off when the Japanese imperialists will be destroyed"—these legendary stories, along with the news of victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by General Kim Il Sung, leaking out through a strict blackout of the Japanese imperialist army and police, gave the Korean nationals in Japan strength and courage.

Inspired by the victorious armed struggle, hundreds of Korean workwomen taken to a textile mill in Japan went on a strike braving the fascist suppression of the Japanese imperialists. And many compatriots death-defyingly fought against the enemy on the construction sites for military bases and at munitions plants in Japan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defeated the Japanese imperialist brigands and liberated the Korean nationals in Japan together with the people in the fatherland from the fate of lost nationhood.

The joy of the Koreans in Japan knew no bounds when our country was liberated from the colonial yoke

of Japanese imperialism: the whole Japan rocked with their enthusiastic cheers—"Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

The cheers were an expression of their unanimous reverence for and loyalty to the great leader who had achieved the historical cause of national liberation by organizing and leading to victory the anti-Japanese

revolutionary struggle, which will shine for ever in our history.

When they were taken from their homeland to the strange land mingling their bitter tears with the wild waves of the Straits of Korea, when they were maltreated and drudged under the bayonet of the Japanese imperialists with the sorrow of a ruined nation, it was their

The repatriation ship has just arrived at the Chongjin port and the returnees from Japan are warmly welcomed by Chongjin citizens



FRONT COVER: Working people who are celebrating the 25th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are spending their national holiday joyfully, extending the deepest thanks and highest honour to the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who regained their glorious fatherland and has enabled them to live the happiest life today

fatherland that was kept deep in their hearts and it was also their motherland that they missed.

As the leader liberated their fatherland, the Korean nationals in Japan could become full-fledged overseas citizens of an independent state.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers it a sacred duty to protect our 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other Korean citizens overseas, and defend their national rights."

The leader considers it a sacred duty to protect the overseas compatriots with the affection of a father who gives more thought to his sons far off from him than those under his care.

He saw that a Law on the Nationality of the DPRK was enacted for defending and guaranteeing by law the nationality and human rights of the Koreans in Japan and all other Korean citizens abroad so that nobody can touch them. In particular, the leader organized the Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan)—a strong organization and a glorious organization of the overseas citizens of the Republic—which defends the democratic, national rights of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan and represents their will.

"Because the respected and beloved fatherly leader restored our fatherland and shows utmost care for us, we can now have our strong organization, Chongryon, run our schools, publish newspapers and lead a proud life in this foreign country, defending

our rights. If our situation were the same as that of the past, we might die a dog's death. The leader's love is higher than the mountain. I only feel profoundly grateful to him when I think that."

"The flying flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has brought smile to the old men wrinkled with hard toil in the alien land and joy to bright eyes of youngsters who have not yet seen their fatherland."

"The flag of the Republic carries a joy of rebirth into our hearts and gives us a fresh hope and fully revives our national energy which was under the pressure of the merciless world."

These quotations are expressive of the pride of all the Koreans in Japan who are leading a worthy life and vigorously fighting for defending their democratic, national rights and for achieving the national reunification under the rays of the *Juche* idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has granted the position of the overseas citizens of the Republic to the Korean nationals in Japan and extended the hands of boundlessly deep and warm love to them.

He saw to it that a large number of Korean nationals in Japan were decorated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea many times and awarded the titles of Merited Teacher, Merited Sportsman and Merited Actor and Professorship and Associate Professorship of the Republic.

Thanks to the leader's concern, Korean citizens in Japan had the

honour of being elected to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from 1967. He also accorded model schools and Chongryon sub-branches the title of the 20th Anniversary of the DPRK.

The Korean citizens in Japan exercise their democratic, national rights as proud overseas citizens of the Republic and devote their all to the patriotic work for national reunification and national prosperity as the successors to the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea. This is attributable entirely to the wise guidance and paternal care of the leader.

"As we have the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the great *Juche* idea created by him and enjoy his wise guidance and paternal love, we, though living in the alien land apart from the fatherland, can boastfully advance with the pride of being citizens of the socialist fatherland and with the honour of being continuers of the glorious revolutionary traditions."

This is the unshakable faith of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan who are convinced through their experience that only when they follow the guidance of the leader, there can be the prosperity and development of their fatherland and national prosperity, and their happiness.

That is why all the Korean citizens in Japan deem it their greatest honour and pride and firm creed of life to be single-heartedly loyal to the affectionate father Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Chi Gyong Pil

The Ever-rising International Position of the DPRK

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently followed an independent, principled and fair foreign policy, an embodiment of the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the field of foreign relations.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The principle invariably followed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its foreign policy is to develop friendship and cooperation with all countries that are friendly towards our country, on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. In the future, too, we will hold fast to this principle in our foreign policy."

In order to discharge creditably both the national and international duties of revolution, holding fast to the principle of independence, the Government of the Republic has constantly held aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the banner of anti-imperialist revolution in its external activities and consistently striven to strengthen the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

The result is that today our country, which once lost its shine on the world map, stands rock-firm in the East as an independent and sovereign socialist state: it is expanding and developing the external relations on an unprecedentedly vast scale on an equal footing with all big and small nations of the world.

Today, our independent and principled foreign policy has won support from an increasing number of countries of the world and the international position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has greatly risen.

Our Republic has established diplomatic as well as economic and cultural relations with a large number of countries of the world and is developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with them in all fields.

Particularly in recent years many countries and international organizations have developed good relations with us.

What is noteworthy here is that a number of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have established diplomatic relations with our country with the rising international position of our Republic and with a correct understanding of it.

This proves that it is the irresistible trend of the times to recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the sole legitimate state of the Korean people and develop the relations with it.

Even those capitalist countries, which did not recognize our Republic, have given their approval to our country in succession and are developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with it as its international position has risen.

As a result, the U.S. imperialists' sinister design

to isolate and suffocate our Republic internationally has gone totally bankrupt.

We can see clearly the high international position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from its admission to the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the World Health Organization.

In spite of the desperate obstruction of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean authorities, our country has entered those organizations by an overwhelming majority vote.

This was a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean reactionaries who are slandering the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and trying to lower its prestige, prevent our Republic's appearance in the international arena and isolate it. And this meant their shameful defeat.

The UN arena is also a striking demonstrator of the rising international position of our Republic.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists that brought the "Korean question" before the UN for discussion. But now they themselves are trying to stop the UN from discussing the question. This clearly shows that they have a fatal weakness and are quite alarmed by the change of the balance of forces in the UN to their disadvantage.

Today the vast majority of newly-independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and an increasing number of peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, to say nothing of the socialist countries, highly praise the shining achievements made by our people in the revolution and construction, and actively support and encourage our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of our country.

They are expressing enthusiastic support to the letter addressed by the recent Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to the Parliaments and Governments of all countries of the world after discussing the problem of terminating foreign interference in Korea's internal affairs for the purpose of expediting her independent, peaceful reunification. They take good measures in succession for promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of our country. They are unanimous in strongly demanding that the cap of the "UN forces" be taken off the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," the U.S. imperialists' tool of aggression, dissolved and the U.S. imperialist aggressor army immediately and completely withdraw from south Korea. They also actively support the five-point programme for national reunification set out by the respected and beloved leader

DPRK Admitted to World Health Organization

The 26th general meeting of the World Health Organization which was held in Geneva discussed the question of the DPRK's admission to the WHO. On May 17 the majority of the delegates voted for the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the World Health Organization despite the vicious obstructions of the United States and some other countries.

That day the resolution jointly presented by socialist countries, new-born independent

states and capitalist countries, 35 in all, calling for the admission of the DPRK to the WHO was passed at the session by a majority vote: 66 to 41 with 22 abstentions.

Our country which was admitted to the Inter-Parliamentary Union by a majority vote some time ago has become a full-fledged and dignified member nation of the World Health Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations.

Comrade Kim Il Sung in his historic speech of June 23, 1973, a programme which is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene the Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute the north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

As seen above, more and more countries support our revolution and the world people's solidarity with the revolutionary cause of our people is strengthening from day to day.

We will do our best to further cement the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, upholding the line of consolidating the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces while increasing the internal revolutionary forces, put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people will strive to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries

and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Korean people will work to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the newly-independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to have relations of friendship with more countries. They will actively support and encourage the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations in colonies and the struggle of all peoples against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people will make effort to establish diplomatic as well as political, economic and cultural relations with the capitalist countries which hope to have good relations with our country, on the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

The Korean people thus will strengthen the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and fight resolutely against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification, a burning issue for our people, and further promote the world revolution.

Pak Song Gon

U.S. Army Is an Occupying Force Oppressing South Korean People

—Confession of a soldier of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression occupying south Korea to the "Korean Cultural Information Centre" in Washington—

A soldier of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression occupying south Korea was reported to have sent a confession telling his personal experience in south Korea during the past period to the "Korean Cultural Information Centre" in Washington on March 10.

The soldier wrote in his confession:

The following story is derived from my personal experience as a GI in south Korea during the past 8 months. I will move to another duty station soon, but my conscience forces me to write the reality here so that American people or people of the world may know what the U.S. forces are doing in south Korea, people be liberated from the yoke of U.S. imperialism and determine their own destiny by themselves. There are about 40 U.S. military bases in south Korea and the place looks like literally an armed camp with U.S. weapons starting from M-16 to nuclear bomb, there are 44,000 U.S. soldiers under the U.N. flag.

And the commander of U.S. forces in Korea commands also 650,000 south Korean regular troops as well. Life for a GI in south Korea is relatively easy: when he gets up in the morning, the houseboy comes in and makes his bed, sweeps the floor, and takes away his laundry and dirty boots—he feels like a master and behaves like a master very soon.

After 5 p.m. GI's go down to base village where night clubs and hundreds of Korean girls are waiting for thousands of them to earn dollars. There they relieve their tension and boredom, and go back to the base drunken at 12 p.m. which is the Korean curfew time. 90 per cent of these men are addicted to alcohol or drugs.

Raising a corner of the curtain to reveal the miserable plight in south Korea caused by the evil colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, the confession went on:

Obviously, GI's look down on Koreans. The army never gave me any class on Korean custom or how GI's should behave: in GI's eye Korea is inferior and his servant. Thus, the U.S. forces in south Korea can hardly be described as a peace-keeping force or the defender of Korean people as the U.S. imperialists tell: rather it is an occupying, oppressive force that is rampaging over Korean land and the people.

They hate most of GI's, yet they have to serve them to survive ironically. The "economic growth" that Pak "regime" boasts did not reach the Korean mass definitely and their salvation lies, I believe, in the peaceful unification of the divided country, upholding the idea of *Juche*.

The picture I've given is, of course, not the whole picture of Korean people

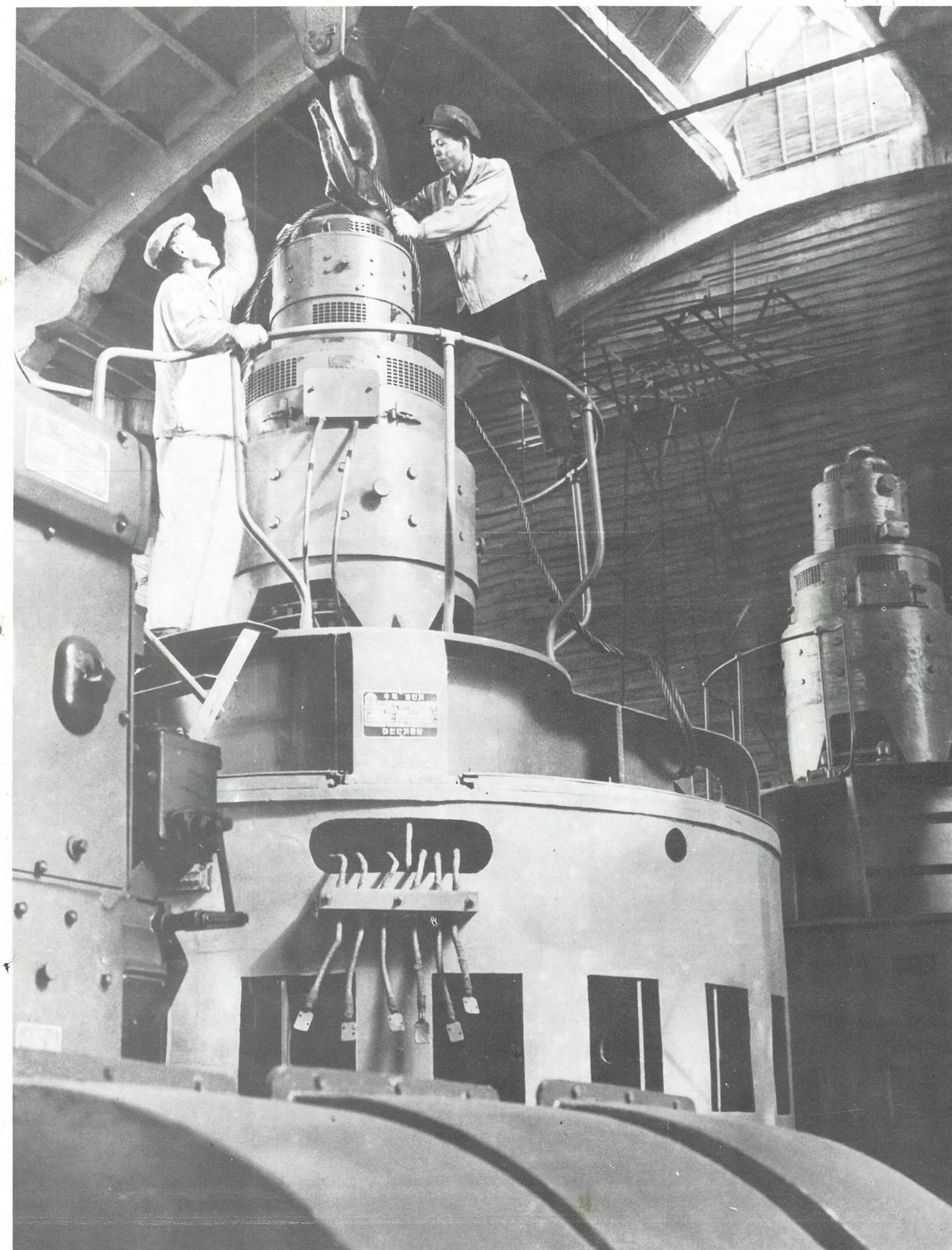
and their living or Americans in south Korea. The rich Korean bourgeoisie, corrupt officials, generals along American businessmen, military officers, and their dependents live all in special districts of Seoul. They live in giant houses and drive foreign imported luxurious cars: they are the ones who are making a fabulous money out of black market operation in Seoul.

However, they are isolated from Korean mass and fearful of social revolution. That's why Pak "regime" rules south Korea with terror and spy system while keep begging U.S. forces to stay in south Korea for the sake of internal stabilization as well as earning the dollars that come always with GI's.

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**INSIDE BACK COVER: Upholding the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the Party, the workers of the Chollima Taean Electrical Machinery Plant are effecting innovations in the production of large generators every day**

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BACK COVER: Working people seeking pleasure at Song-dowon

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